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U.S. Foreign Policy Resists Stresses Of the Campaign

By Don Oberdorfer... WASHINGTON—Despite the temptation to turn away from the world in a presidential election year...

NEWS ANALYSIS... while he was being battered from the right by the "America First" campaign of his main Republican challenger...



Mr. Bérégovoy, France's new prime minister, arriving on Thursday at the Elysée Palace in Paris for a meeting with President François Mitterrand.

Bérégovoy Will Head New French Government

Facing 1993 Elections, Mitterrand Turns to Architect of Economy

By Alan Riding... PARIS—With France gripped by uncertainty since the government party's drubbing in regional elections last month...

UN Vote Sparks Attacks on Embassies in Libya

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... TRIPOLI, Libya—Protesters threw firebombs and stones Thursday at the embassies of countries that voted to impose United Nations sanctions on Libya...

Klosk

Jury Finds Gotti Guilty

John Gotti was convicted Thursday of murder and racketeering, capping the U.S. government's six-year crusade to topple the crime boss.

General News

Jerry Brown wants Jesse Jackson's support, but Jackson is noncommittal.

Yeltsin frees a key minister to concentrate on the improving the economy.

Leisure

Four months before the opening of the Olympics Games in July, a new Barcelona is coming into view.

Business/Finance

EC leaders struggle to revive a spirit of unity.

Deutsche Bank wants the head of the European central bank to be a German.

Crossword

Weather

Dow Jones

The Dollar

Kohl's Political Skills Face Critical Test in State Elections

By Marc Fisher... STUTTGART—In the final days before state elections here on Sunday, voters have watched Chancellor Helmut Kohl lose his defense minister, dispatch top deputies to campaign for limits on foreigners entering Germany...



CHARGE—Riot policemen in Seoul rushing students who pelted a U.S. military housing compound with firebombs Thursday to protest what they said was the rigging of elections last week. They also demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

France and U.S. Vie for Skies

A Trans-Atlantic Air Traffic War Looms

By Tom Redburn... PARIS—A trans-Atlantic air war loomed Thursday as a senior U.S. official warned that Washington may retaliate against Air France if Paris tries to limit flights this summer between France and the United States.

Iwo Jima: The Grip of Death

By David E. Sanger... TWO JIMA, Japan—The famed battle for this island ended 47 years ago. But it was only three weeks ago, in one of those grisly discoveries that seem commonplace here, that a dwindling corps of 22 survivors and the descendants of Iwo Jima's dead returned.

What's Fuzzy, 30 Acres Big and Lives in Michigan?

By Natalie Angier... NEW YORK—Scientists have discovered what could be the largest and oldest living organism on earth—an individual mightier than the blue whale, the giant sequoia tree or such past pretenders to size supremacy as the dinosaur.



# Even Upscale London Seems Ready This Time to Vote Labor

By Craig R. Whitney  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — They buried Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetery in 1983, more than a century before they buried his doctrines in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

But the British Labor Party seems poised to rise from the ashes of its Marxist past in the general election on April 9, not only in Highgate but also in many other parts of the capital and the country, with a chance of winning power for the first time since the 1970s.

The reasons why "socialism," as Prime Minister John Major's Conservative government calls Labor's program, is resurgent today in England while it seems on the way out everywhere else are varied.

One reason, clearly, is that Labor no longer stands for the labor-union domination, unilateral disarmament and high taxes that the Tories have tried to use to scare the country into voting against the party.

"I just think the Conservative government have made a hash of things," said Marise Hepworth, an art student who lives in Hampstead, in northwest London.

In Hampstead, trendy leftist politics make up what the British call the "chattering classes." But Miss Hepworth said she would vote Labor this time, in part because of what she saw as Conservative neglect of the National Health Service.

The Hampstead and Highgate district in recent years has been held by the Conservatives. After the retirement of Sir Geoffrey Finsberg as member of Parliament for the district, Oliver Letwin, 35, a former philosophy don from Cambridge University who worked as a policy planner for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, hopes to hold the district for the Tories this time.

But the Conservatives' polltaker, Robert Waller, says he expects Hampstead and Highgate to fall to the Labor Party candidate — Glenda Jackson, the actress and two-time Academy Award winner (for "Women in Love" in 1970 and "A Touch of Class" in 1973).

If she wins next Thursday, Miss Jackson said Wednesday, she would never perform again, at least not anywhere but on the floor of the House of Commons. She has been so much in demand by foreign jour-

nalists and television crews that she will not tell them where she is campaigning because, she says, they would prevent her from meeting voters.

So Wednesday morning, Miss Jackson, a lifelong Labor supporter, dealt with the paparazzi in a 15-minute news conference at the party's campaign press center.

Miss Jackson said she was proud to run for a Labor seat because she was outraged at what more than a decade of Conservative tax-cutting and individualism had done to British community ideals.

"I've never seen our children being left to sleep on the streets before," she said, referring to homeless young people "sleeping rough" on the sidewalks because of a housing shortage.

In the North London borough of Camden, which includes Hampstead and Highgate, about 5,000 people, including at least 1,000 children, live in temporary shelters, according to the government.

The narrow village streets of Hampstead and Highgate are lined with expensive boutiques and restaurants. Some of the country's most powerful newspaper editors and

executives live on the leafy brick lanes, as does David Cornwell, whose pen name is John le Carré.

For several years, despite the recession, house prices have averaged £125,000 (\$215,000), double the national figure, and there are still many in the £1 million class.

The recession is one of the things that have dimmed Conservative chances of holding onto power. A national campaign in which Mr. Major's team has focused on attacking Labor — for letting unions paralyze the economy in the 1970s and for embracing unilateral nuclear disarmament in the 1980s — has also not impressed the voters, if the latest polls are reliable.

Like Miss Jackson, Mr. Letwin is trying to meet every registered voter in his district before the campaign ends, or at least deliver his campaign message in writing.

Mr. Letwin grew up in the area and is cautiously optimistic. "With a bit of luck we'll pull it off by a few hundred votes," he said.

National polls indicating a surge in support for the Liberal Democrats, who are expected to come in a distant third in

Hampstead and Highgate, would hurt Miss Jackson, he believes.

Until the latest national polls came out, the most often predicted outcome of the election was a Parliament where no party had the 326-seat majority necessary to form a strong government. The Conservatives held 368 seats in the Parliament that is being dissolved for the election.

But a negative Conservative campaign emphasizing Labor's past excesses and its plans to increase taxes, to a maximum of 59 percent, on the highest incomes has not won the Tories much ground.

Many people say they will support the Liberal Democrats, whose candidate in Hampstead and Highgate is David Wrede.

"I voted Liberal last time, but I think it wasted my vote," said Miss Hepworth.

"Health is what really counts," she said. "My son tried to go to a dentist in Islington, and they told him they had gone private and weren't taking National Health Service patients any more. They told him to go try in a poor neighborhood."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kohl Warns Turkey on Use of Arms

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, addressing a special parliamentary session on the Turkish arms scandal, warned Ankara on Thursday to respect human rights.

Mr. Kohl reminded Turkey that it was obliged to respect human rights as a member of NATO and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and as an associate member of the European Community. He said that Turkey's arms contracts with Germany were solely for the defense of NATO's strategic southern partner and not for use in resolving internal conflicts, such as Kurdish insurgency.

It was revealed last week that German tanks were shipped to Turkey in violation of a government ban last November, prompted by the Turkish government's attacks on Kurds. News reports also said that German weapons were being used by Turkish security forces against Kurdish civilians.

### Walesa Hails Polish-German Links

BONN (NYT) — President Lech Walesa of Poland on Thursday concluded a five-day state visit to Germany that showed Polish-German relations to be better than at any time in this century.

At a news conference in Berlin, Mr. Walesa called his trip through Germany "the greatest and most important visit I have made in my life." German leaders said they were committed to building a special friendship with the nation that the Nazi army attacked to begin World War II.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl described his meeting with Mr. Walesa as "especially intensive" and said both leaders were committed to building "as many bridges as possible" to cement their friendship. "A new era in relations between Germany and Poland is beginning," Mr. Kohl asserted. It was the first visit of a Polish head of state to Germany since Poland won independence in 1918.

### Israel and Arabs Set for 5th Round

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Arab representatives and Israel have agreed to hold a fifth round of peace talks in Washington starting April 27 and have agreed in principle to move future negotiations closer to the Middle East, the State Department said Thursday.

The department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said all parties to the negotiations — Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians — had submitted informal lists of proposed alternatives sites for the sixth round.

Among venues suggested by the Arabs for future negotiations were Iceland, Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Geneva and Lausanne. The Israelis are thought to have proposed Cyprus, Rhodes and European capitals including Rome and Lisbon.

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### Billy Graham Visits North Korea

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Reverend Billy Graham conveyed a verbal message from President George Bush when he met President Kim Il Sung of North Korea in Pyongyang on Thursday, the official press agency, KCNA, said.

The agency, monitored in Tokyo, did not give details of the message but said that Mr. Kim and Mr. Graham conversed in "a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Mr. Graham arrived in Pyongyang on Tuesday for a five-day visit. In a statement before leaving, he said that he had discussed the trip with Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. "Their reaction was very positive," Mr. Graham said, adding that he hoped "that in some small way I can make a contribution to more peaceful relations between our two countries."

## Pragmatic French Socialist

### Bérégovoy's Austerity Policies Mirrored Party's Shift

By Roger Cohen  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — If a single man personifies the great shift of French socialism over the last decade from staid interventionism to free-market efficiency and monetarist discipline, it is Pierre Bérégovoy, who was named prime minister on Thursday.

A former lathe operator and railroad employee, he has been a lifelong Socialist. Pragmatic by nature, Mr. Bérégovoy's initial enthusiasm for the nationalization of industries and expansionary policies that accompanied President François Mitterrand's arrival in power in 1981 has long since given way to stubborn austerity that has made him a symbol of the strong franc.

Indeed, as finance minister over the last four years, he has earned the admiration of both the Paris financial establishment and Washington for accomplishing something extraordinary: the strengthening and opening of the French economy to the point where the Bourse has earned international respect and the national accounts look healthier than Germany's.

Increasingly criticized by other Socialists for looking after big business while scolding the growing numbers of unemployed, Mr. Bérégovoy, 66, once replied, "There is no point in looking for growth and employment if the price is going to be high inflation and a weak currency."

Referring to his humble immigrant origins — his Ukrainian father was a miner, his mother worked in a grocery store — and perhaps also to his preference for brisk common sense rather than grandiose schemes, Mr. Bérégovoy has also been wont to raise his critics by stating bluntly, "I am like an American."

The results of his pragmatic insistence on balancing the books have been dramatic. Inflation, at 3 percent, is now far lower than the 4.3 percent in Germany, and the budget deficit is also much smaller than in Bonn — achievements that would have been unthinkable a

decade ago and of which Mr. Bérégovoy has often spoken with pride. The franc surged to a nine-month high against the mark on news of his appointment.

"The markets like him because he speaks clearly, he does what he says he's going to do and he's honest," said Christopher Potts, the senior economist at the Indosuez Bank. This week, Mr. Bérégovoy predicted that the economy would grow at 2 percent this year, 0.3 percent above the European average, and inflation would fall to 2.6 percent.

But if Mr. Bérégovoy, along with Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, has become the symbol of the French left's capacity for responsible economic management, he has also provoked widespread anger with his rigor.

Many have blamed him for stubbornly ignoring the steady rise in unemployment, which is now at 9.9 percent, or almost 3 million people, and for thus fostering the collapse of Socialist support and rise of the extreme-right, anti-immigrant National Front.

Apparently conceding that some concessions will have to be made to what is widely known here as the "social deficit," Mr. Bérégovoy said his first priority would be the fight against unemployment. With crucial parliamentary elections just 11 months

away, he probably has little choice but to loosen the government's purse strings a little, but few believe there will be any dramatic change in economic direction.

As the symbol of austere management, and a source of confidence to financial markets, Mr. Bérégovoy may in fact have more room for maneuver in spending to fight unemployment than anybody else.

A stocky, gruff-voiced man deeply attached to his origins in Normandy, Mr. Bérégovoy was born on Dec. 23, 1925, in Deville-les-Rouen in Normandy. He left school at the age of 15, armed only with a metalworker's diploma. After working as a lathe operator, he sold tickets for the railway during World War II, aiding the Resistance by passing information on the movement of Nazi convoys.

In 1950, he joined the state-owned utility, Gaz de France, and worked his way up to a director's job. Throughout his career, he was politically engaged, first in labor unions and then in various groups linked to the Socialist movement. In 1971, when the modern Socialist Party was formed by Mr. Mitterrand, he became a member.

His negotiating skills and ordered style caught the eye of Mr. Mitterrand, and Mr. Bérégovoy was a chief architect of his successful presidential campaign in 1981. That year, he became the president's chief of staff, before becoming social affairs minister in 1982 and then serving his first term as finance minister between 1984 and 1986.

Throughout his political rise under Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Bérégovoy, who is married to the former Gilberte Bonnet and has three children, has also acted as a mayor of Nevers in central France.

He likes to measure the vigor of economic activity by the number of cars and trucks on the road between Paris and there.

He also likes to remind his colleagues of the value of thrift. "Un sou est un sou" ("A penny is a penny") is a favorite phrase.

## Palestinians Clash With Israelis Over Gaza Deaths

### Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip - Violent protests swept the Gaza Strip on Thursday in the aftermath of a clash in which paramilitary border policemen killed dozens of others in the town of Rafah.



Two Israeli soldiers helping each other on Thursday as they finished a march near the Gaza Strip marking the end of training.

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## FRANCE: Bérégovoy Is Named to Head New Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

servative deputy, describing it as "changing the captain aboard the Titanic."

The Communist Party, which frequently backs the Socialists in parliament, signaled that it might change its policy. "We will not give him a blank check," a party spokesman said.

The Greens party ruled out an alliance with the new administration.

Even within the Socialist Party, there were expressions of concern that Mr. Bérégovoy might pursue

the same orthodox economic policies that, at least in part, are thought responsible for the government's unpopularity.

Like Mrs. Cresson, Mr. Bérégovoy may find his job complicated by the personal ambitions of different Socialist leaders, not least because he will automatically join the race to succeed Mr. Mitterrand if he is able to avert a new humiliation at the polls next year.

Later Thursday, Mr. Bérégovoy announced his new cabinet. He retained Roland Dumas as foreign minister and expanded Culture

Minister Jack Lang's portfolio to minister of education and culture. Michel Sapin took over the economy and finance portfolio.

A surprise appointment was that of the business tycoon Bernard Tapie as minister of urban affairs.

Interior Minister Philippe Marchand and Justice Minister Henri Nallet both left the cabinet. They were replaced by the former transport minister, Paul Quilès, who took the interior portfolio, and the former presidential spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, who becomes justice minister.

The first gauge of Mr. Bérégovoy's power will be whether Mr. Mitterrand steps back and allows him to run the government, not least because the president's own performance over the past two years, above all in foreign affairs, has contributed to public disenchantment with the Socialist Party.

In two crucial areas, Mr. Mitterrand will still have the last word. He may try to block a conservative victory next year by introducing an electoral system of proportional representation, even though many political experts consider this a recipe for instability since many small parties, including the extreme rightist National Front, would win seats in parliament.

## U.S. Clears Israelis On Missile Transfer

### Washington - American officials found no evidence during a fact-finding trip to Israel that Israel had supplied a Patriot missile or its technology to China, the State Department said Thursday.

"We consider the matter closed," the department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said. Published reports which appeared last month said American officials had picked up strong indications that the transfers had occurred.

Mrs. Tutwiler said the department planned no further action on the matter.

"Our team found no evidence that Israel transferred a Patriot missile or Patriot missile technology," she said. "We plan no further action with Israel on this question and consider the matter closed."

Mrs. Tutwiler was not so definite, however, about a report issued Wednesday by the State Department's inspector general that accused a "major recipient" of U.S. arms and technology — widely believed to be Israel — of persistently disputing the charges that he failed to take action on violations by Israel. Mr. Clarke said of violations by Israel were "specious on their face" and other reports were investigated "without any smoking guns ever being shown to us."

Mr. Clarke also claimed there was no system in place to share reliable intelligence with him on possible violations. But Mr. Funk responded that the "relevant intelligence information" was provided "on a daily basis" to the top officials in the politico-military bureau and that Mr. Clarke was the only official cleared to receive some categories of information.

Mr. Clarke said that the Bush administration "inherited a situation of gross nonfeasance" and that he had tried to clean it up but was thwarted by budget limitations.

Senior American officials familiar with Israeli-U.S. cooperation said that the intelligence agencies have for many years been reporting on re-export of U.S. technology but were frustrated by a lack of attention from policymakers, who were anxious not to disrupt relations with a key ally, particularly during the Reagan years.

Mr. Funk said Israel tried to conceal the resale of sensitive U.S. technology. He called for efforts to try to recoup money from Israel, but Mr. Eagleburger rejected this as impossible. (AP, Reuters, WP)

## Correction

A Travel Update item in the March 16 editions incorrectly stated that Air Tanzania had been suspended by the International Air Transport Association.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Japan has offered \$1 billion to help preserve the Angkor Wat temple complex in Cambodia, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization announced in Paris on Thursday. (AP)

The U.S. Consulate in Lyon will be closed as of June 1 as part of a shift of resources to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the U.S. Embassy said Thursday in Paris. This will leave the United States with consular offices in Paris, Marseille and Bordeaux. (AP)

Federal, state and municipal authorities in Rio de Janeiro are trying to reverse a fall in the number of tourists who visit the city and to preserve its position as Brazil's leading visitor center. Security improvements are being made in all main tourist areas, with new police cars, small police stations and a greater police presence on the beaches and streets of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon. (NYT)

Walt Disney World has raised the price of its four- and five-day passes to the Lake Buena Vista, Florida, complex by 4 percent over last year's levels. The prices apply to the multiday "passports," which offer unlimited admission to any of the three parks, monorail transportation among them and other transport. The new price for the four-day pass is \$122.50 for those over 9 years, and \$95 for those aged 3 to 9. (NYT)

## The Weather

| Forecast for Saturday through Monday |               | Forecast for Saturday through Monday |            | Forecast for Saturday through Monday |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Area                                 | Today         | Tomorrow                             | Area       | Today                                | Tomorrow      |
| North America                        | Light snow    | Light snow                           | Europe     | Partly cloudy                        | Partly cloudy |
| South America                        | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy                        | Asia       | Partly cloudy                        | Partly cloudy |
| Africa                               | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy                        | Australia  | Partly cloudy                        | Partly cloudy |
| Oceania                              | Partly cloudy | Partly cloudy                        | Antarctica | Partly cloudy                        | Partly cloudy |

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CAMPAIGN BASICS / Bill Clinton

The Race So Far

The centrist Arkansas Democrat stumbled in New Hampshire after allegations that he had had a 12-year extramarital affair and evidence that he temporarily tried to avoid the draft during the Vietnam War, which he openly opposed.

Profile

Age 45. In his 12th year as Arkansas governor. Attended Georgetown University, Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship and Yale Law School. Campaign worker for George McGovern in 1972. Was Arkansas attorney general before winning governorship at age 32.



Consider a one-year cap on cost-of-living increases for Social Security. Make research and development tax credit permanent. Cut federal administrative costs by 3 percent by 1997.

Trade: A free trader, but he calls for tough negotiations. He would condition favored-trade status for China to human rights improvements; resist further U.S. tariffs for apparel; strengthen laws that allow retaliation against unfair traders.

Military and Foreign Affairs: He would bring Germany and Japan into the UN Security Council; cut troops in Europe to fewer than 150,000; cut military budget about \$100 billion over five years; cut B-2 bomber and cut 2 of 12 aircraft carrier groups.

Education and Social Policy: He advocates national tests to measure student progress and annual report cards measuring quality at every school. He would guarantee college loans to anyone, with repayment through payroll deductions during working years or two years' work in a National Service Corps of teachers, police, health workers.

Energy and Environment: He favors global warming pact; tax credits to encourage recycling and energy conversion; "some" wetlands protection. He opposes oil drilling in Arctic refuge. He is critical of gasoline taxes but he would use them in Arkansas to pay for education improvements. He would increase use of natural gas.

Gotti Found Guilty on 5 Counts Of Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The Mafia boss John Gotti was convicted Thursday of murder and racketeering in a trial that ends his six-year reign as head of a leading U.S. crime family.

The jury of seven men and five women deliberated for a day and a half before convicting Mr. Gotti on five counts of murder, including that of Paul Castellano, his predecessor as head of New York's largest crime family. Mr. Castellano was killed by Mr. Gotti's gunmen in a dramatic 1985 shooting outside a Manhattan steakhouse.

Mr. Gotti now faces life in prison without parole. Judge J. Leo Glasser of U.S. District Court set sentencing for June 23.

Mr. Gotti's co-defendant, Frank Locascio, was convicted on all counts except one charge of operating a gambling ring in Connecticut. He also faces life in prison.

Just before the jury forewoman read the verdict, Mr. Gotti was smiling confidently. He showed no reaction as she began announcing, "Guilty."

At one point, Mr. Gotti motioned to his lawyer to remain cool despite the result.

His attorney, Albert Krieger, sat dejectedly at the defense table as the word "guilty" echoed through the courtroom.

"I anticipated the jury would spend more time evaluating some of the issues," Mr. Krieger said.

Asked how Mr. Gotti handled the verdict, Mr. Krieger replied, "He is a realist, a person of enormous mental and emotional strength."

The verdict will be appealed, he said.

It was the fourth time that the U.S. government had tried to convict Mr. Gotti, 51. The other three trials ended in acquittals. The government said it had evidence of jury tampering in one case.

In this trial, the evidence against Mr. Gotti came from two principal sources: tapes of him speaking in his inner sanctum of one murder after another; and the testimony of his right-hand man, Salvatore Gravano, who violated a Mafia code of silence to testify against his former friend.

Sometime in 1989, FBI investigators broke into the Ravelette Social Club in New York's Little Italy and planted three listening devices, including one in an apartment where Mr. Gotti, Mr. Gravano and others spoke freely about their underworld empire and the violence they used to control it.

The prosecutor, John Gleason, said in his closing argument that murder was "the heart and soul" of Mr. Gotti's mob.

Mr. Gravano's nine days of testimony gave an insider's look at the top echelons of a criminal organization. His most damaging testimony was on the assassination of Mr. Castellano, the former Gambino boss and Mr. Gotti's predecessor, on Dec. 16, 1985.

And at the urging of U.S. Attorney Andrew Maloney's office, the judge also ordered that jurors in this case be both anonymous and sequestered, which is highly unusual.

Mr. Glasser made his decision based on prosecutors' charges that Mr. Gotti and his representatives had allegedly bribed jurors in previous Gambino family trials. An anonymous juror was allegedly paid \$60,000 in Mr. Gotti's 1987 racketeering case.

Mr. Gotti previously had been tried three times since 1986 and had won every time. In 1986, charges of beating a man in a traffic dispute were dropped after the victim said he could not identify Mr. Gotti.

In 1987, Mr. Gotti and six co-defendants were acquitted in a federal racketeering case.

In 1990, Mr. Gotti and Anthony Operieri were acquitted of commissioning the Westies, a Hell's Kitchen gang, to shoot a union official, John F. O'Connor. The official survived the shooting.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)



The Reverend Jesse Jackson, left, and Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. delivering registration cards of new voters in New York City.

Brown Encounters Flak Over Choice of Jackson

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., carrying his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination to a Jewish organization here, was sharply heckled Thursday because of his talk of choosing the Reverend Jesse Jackson as a running mate.

"You insult the Jewish community by picking Jesse Jackson," said Dov Hinkind, a state legislator, interrupting Mr. Brown's remarks before the Jewish Community Relations Council.

"Don't sit quietly and listen to this!" Mr. Hinkind yelled to about 200 people attending the meeting. Two members of the group escorted him to the door.

Mr. Jackson, in his 1984 presidential bid, offended some Jews with comments they considered anti-Semitic and anti-Israel. But Mr. Brown says Mr. Jackson's civil rights experience qualifies him for the vice presidential spot and having him on the ticket would heal racial divisions within the nation.

Reacting to the tumultuous heckling over his choice of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Brown told the group that he "could have predicted the exact response."

"I acknowledge and know your feelings," Mr. Brown said. The episode demonstrated Mr. Brown's problems among Jewish voters, who account for 30 percent of the Democratic primary vote in New York State.

Mr. Brown, a former governor of California, also drew criticism for comments he made at a rally earlier this week concerning the fund raising efforts of his rival, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas. Mr. Brown had said his campaign would "drive money-lenders from the temple."

One member of the organization likened Mr. Brown's comment to "classic anti-Semitism."

"I got the sense of what you just said," Mr. Brown replied. "I want to disassociate myself."

Mr. Brown pitched Mr. Jackson as his running mate in an appearance in Manhattan on Wednesday. "Reverend Jackson has made himself available," he said, "and we're going to make him available as the next vice president."

But Mr. Jackson said he was following his own agenda.

"My agenda has been very clear," Mr. Jackson said. "Make myself available to all the candidates and work hard to get out the vote. Any talk of my having any role beyond this certainly makes my mother feel very good."

Mr. Jackson said he would consider the No. 2 spot on any Democratic ticket.

Verbatim

"My vision is that every man and woman in our country, every boy and girl, will be able to live to the fullest of their God-given abilities, that we would revel in the ethnic and racial diversity of our country instead of letting it be a source of pain and division. And that we will be able to compete and win in a tough, but peaceful global economy, a world in which we will lead but also cooperate. . . . We sacrificed fairness in the 80s. We violated all of our values. We forgot to reward work and family. And instead we rewarded wealth and greed. . . . I advocate a new economic policy for the '90s that quite simply puts our people first. We tried putting money first for 12 years. . . . The stock market tripled in the 80s. But wages declined, unemployment increased and we lost our competitive edge. . . . The really successful countries don't treat people like disposable napkins. They treat people as our most important resource. We need a plan to convert from a defense to a domestic economy. . . . I was raised in a small town in the South. I saw what happened when people were divided by race. It kept my state and my region dumb and poor. If you vote for me, we're going to go up or down together. I'm sick of the politics of 'them, blaming them for the problems. It's them, the Democrats, or 'them, the Congress, or 'them, the president, or 'them, the liberals, or 'them, the conservatives. In America there is no 'them. There's only us, and when we've been together as a country, we've been unstoppable."

On the Issues

Economy: He stresses improvements in "human" capital, such as education and training. Wants 10 percent cut in income tax rates for poor and middle class. His proposals: Raise top tax rate to 38.5 percent, from 31 percent, for couples earning more than \$150,000. Shift the \$2,150 per child exemption from taxable revenue to an \$800 per child tax credit. Impose a 1 percent payroll tax to pay for national worker training program. Use investment tax credits primarily for small and mid-sized businesses. Create small-business development banks in rural areas and inner cities. Limit deductibility of executive pay. Fund Supercolleger. Accelerate spending of federal highway funds. Assist first-time home buyers. End some business deductions for investments overseas.

Congress Gets Failing Grade

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Most Americans are so scornful of Congress that they have already concluded that representatives broke the law when they overrode their accounts at the House bank.

And half the public says — mistakenly — that taxpayers' money was used to make those checks good, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

A total of 75 percent of those surveyed said they disapproved of how Congress was handling its job, the highest level ever recorded in this poll, while only 17 percent said they approved.

CIA Chief Rejects A Spying Shake-Up

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The director of Central Intelligence, Robert M. Gates, has rejected initiatives by both intelligence committees in Congress to legislate a wholesale reorganization of the U.S. spy system.

Unveiling the Bush administration's modest plan to reorganize the CIA and its sister intelligence agencies, Mr. Gates told a joint hearing of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees. "Our changes should be evolutionary, conforming to the reality of an unstable, unpredictable, dangerously overarmed and still transforming world."

He added that based on the recommendations of the 14 study groups he created soon after becoming the senior U.S. intelligence officer in November, the Bush administration preferred to initiate its own changes.

Except for a request for Congress for new authority to shift money among intelligence priorities, he said, "the administration achieves legislation is unnecessary, indeed, in a fast-changing world I believe legislation would be unwise."

Mr. Gates also told the legislators to resist the impulse to slash the intelligence budget, which is estimated at \$30 billion a year.

"As our military capability shrinks, we had best be cautious about too quickly weakening our early warning capability — our intelligence capability," Mr. Gates said.

The chairman of the two panels, Senator David L. Boren and Representative Dave McCurdy, both Oklahoma Democrats who had proposed similar reorganization bills, expressed disappointment that the administration did not go further in its own efforts to streamline and reduce the size of its intelligence apparatus.

Mr. Boren asked Mr. Gates to keep an open mind "on the possibility of codifying some of the structural changes in law."

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GERMANS: Kohl's Policies and Political Skills Face a Major Challenge in State Election

(Continued from page 1) mounting its most vigorous challenge in three years, and Mr. Kohl is taking it seriously. A poll by the Allensbach Institute shows there is method to Kohl's policies that may seem strange to outside observers.

Under Germany's liberal constitution, foreigners may stay here while their asylum requests are reviewed, a process that can take years. Now, even though all parties have agreed to accelerate the review process to a matter of weeks, Mr. Kohl's party is clamoring for a constitutional amendment to restrict the right of asylum.

"When an ethnic German in Romania or Poland wants to come here, he must stay home while his application is processed," Wolfgang Schäuble, the Christian Democratic parliamentary leader, told a campaign rally in the town of Bruchsal this week. "That's a German! But a Romanian asylum-seeker can come here and instantly have the right to stay in Germany!"

The Republican party platform calls for separate school classes for foreign children, a crackdown on Islamic community centers, and a rejection of "the multicultural society that has made the United States the world's largest showplace of crime and latent racial conflict."

Mr. Kohl's party is trying to weave a middle course between the foreigner-friendly Social Democratic approach and the seething anger of the Republicans. Opinion surveys show that neither Mr. Kohl's emphasis on asylum nor his meeting with Mr. Waldheim have improved the party's chances here. The Christian Democratic Union has ruled Baden-Württemberg for 20 years and seem destined to lose their absolute majority; whether they will be able to construct a coalition that keeps them in power depends on just how poorly they do Sunday, and on how well the Republicans do.

POLICY: Lord Havers Dies, U.K. Jurist Was 69

New York Times Service LONDON — Michael Havers, whose career as a prosecutor and, later, attorney general of Britain involved some of the most controversial espionage and bombing trials of the 1970s and 1980s, died Wednesday in London. He was 69 years old.

Lord Havers had retired from government service in 1987 because of ill health, after serving only four months as lord chancellor, the highest legal office in England and Wales. As such, he also presided over the House of Lords.

He was similarly criticized for his role in the case of the so-called Maguire Seven, who were released in June after the Court of Appeal said they had been wrongly convicted of operating an IRA bomb factory.

IWO: In a Grisly Rite of Spring, a Japanese Island Gives Up Its Dead From World War II

(Continued from page 1) now, and the work is too hard. This may be the last year that anyone really looks for more. Although no one in Tokyo can say so publicly, the government seems eager for such vivid reminders of the past to come quietly to a close.

Beginning last year, navy jets once again began roaring in, this time pretending that the darkened runway was the deck of an aircraft carrier. From the air, it might first appear that Iwo Jima is perfectly suited to relieve another kind of stress, and become — much as Okinawa has — one of the country's few tropical playgrounds for weary office workers.

Nor is there much swimming. "We could go every day, but you have to like sharks," said an air force officer stationed here. The stench of sulfur is everywhere. In Japanese, "Iwo Jima" means "sulfur island," and all over the island steam rises out of rocks and the ground heaves up or collapses over springs rising to the surface.

In some places the heat is so intense that it is impossible to venture into many of the caves where Japanese troops hid as U.S. forces swept through with flame throwers and dynamite. The island is littered with unexploded munitions. Recently, the coast guard station called over to Japanese military and asked whether someone would like to come and collect 50-year-old dynamite and hand grenades that had been found in the woods.

Despite all that, Mr. Endo says that given the enormous casualty rate — all but a thousand of the roughly 21,000 troops on the island died — the pilgrimage must go on.

MUSHROOM: Fuzzy Mammoth

(Continued from page 1) er of animal flesh or plant cellulose. But fungi, along with other organisms like coral, grow as a network of cells and thread-like elements whose boundaries are not always clear.

What is more, the newly discovered Armillaria has many breaks in its underground webbing, and some of its elements grow independently, thus straining the idea that the entire fungal patch can truly be considered an individual.

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# West Hands Yeltsin Vote of Confidence

## Experts Say Package of Aid Gives Him Room to Maneuver

**By Steven Greenhouse**  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The \$24-billion aid package that President George Bush and other Western leaders have promised Russia is not going to turn it into a prosperous nation overnight.

But it does give the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, something that he has long needed: a major vote of confidence for his economic program.

For Russia, the aid package may make the crucial difference between unbearable misery and hard but tolerable times, and this, economists say, could give Mr. Yeltsin the margin of maneuver to push ahead with his tough free-market program.

It is no coincidence, Soviet experts say, that Mr. Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany

### NEWS ANALYSIS

unveiled the aid package just five days before Mr. Yeltsin must seek to persuade a hostile Russian parliament to swallow some more free-market medicine.

"This aid gives Yeltsin's economic program a lot of respectability," said Marshall Goldman, associate director of the Russian Studies Center at Harvard University. "Gorbachev never brought back a package like this."

The \$24 billion in assistance includes a \$6 billion fund to stabilize the ruble, \$2.5 billion in debt rescheduling, \$4.5 billion in aid from the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations, and about \$11 billion in direct help from Washington and the other industrialized democracies that will include food, medicine, export credits and other aid.

Mr. Bush said the United States would provide about one-fifth of the package.

The announcement Wednesday by Mr. Bush and Mr. Kohl, who is chairman of the Group of Seven industrial democracies this year, was in sharp contrast to the lukewarm embrace that G-7 leaders gave Mr. Gorbachev at the economic summit meeting in London last July.

Mr. Gorbachev implored the leaders for extensive aid, but they turned him down, saying his reforms were half-hearted.

Many analysts said the West's failure to give Mr. Gorbachev billions in aid that he could proudly take back to Moscow was an important factor behind his downfall.

Experts on Russia also say that if economic conditions turn disastrous in the republic and if there is a coup that puts a hostile dictator in power, the aid package will enable Mr. Bush and other leaders to say that they did their best to insure the republic's transition to a free-market democracy.

"I think Bush is trying to get out of the whole question of who lost Russia," said Judy Shelton, a senior



A Russian woman at a flourishing street market in central Moscow on Thursday.

# Yeltsin Pushes on Economy

## He Frees Chief Adviser to Concentrate on Changes

**By Serge Schmemmann**  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, contributing to the political suspense in advance of the Russian Congress of Peoples Deputies meeting next week, freed his chief economic adviser, Yegor T. Gaidar, of his duties as minister of finance. Mr. Gaidar remained deputy prime minister charged with overall economic strategy.

Mr. Gaidar and his aides said he himself had requested the change because routine duties at the Finance Ministry were draining too much of his time. He was succeeded as minister by Vasily V. Barabuk, 51, a career finance official who had been first deputy minister.

"Gaidar can now focus his attention on strategic reforms and on coordinating the economic work of the government," said Alexei V. Ulyukayev, a senior aide to Mr. Gaidar.

Despite these indications, the unexpected announcement rattled the political grapevine and roused some speculation that Mr. Yeltsin may have wanted to give the impression that he was curbing Mr. Gaidar's reach. Mr. Ulyukayev, however, said Mr. Gaidar remained in overall command of the Finance Ministry.

Commenting on a multibillion-dollar Western aid package to support the economic changes in Russia, Mr. Ulyukayev noted that "it took rather long for the U.S. administration to take these decisions, but now we can only welcome it."

The Russian press has tracked in some detail the debates in Washington over economic aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Thursday's Izvestia reported the latest proposals along with a recapitulation of the entire debate, including former President Richard Nixon's memo criticizing President George Bush for his reluctance to make a significant commitment.

The U.S. ambassador, Robert Strauss, who had been a leading advocate of large-scale aid to the former Soviet republics, said he had spoken to senior Russian officials and that "they are all extremely pleased."

"They are pleased with the package, they are pleased with the Bush-Baker energy that was devoted to it, pleased to learn that it is getting bipartisan support," he said.

"There is concern, a serious concern, that the IMF will force some disciplines that will be too harsh for the public taste, and I have spent some time explaining that the IMF may not be the most loved organization in the world, but they are respected for understanding the kind of problems, better than any other institution, that they face out here."

The International Monetary Fund has called for stringent economic restructuring.

# Ethnic Clashes Subside in Moldova

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

KISHINEV, Moldova — Units of the Russian Army on Thursday demanded an end to clashes between rebel Russian-speakers and Moldovan government forces.

The troops issued and later suspended an ultimatum to the Moldovan forces on Thursday pending the outcome of negotiations between Moldovans and Russian-speakers in the Moldovan capital of Kishinev, an army spokesman said.

The commander of the Russian 14th Army had ordered Moldovan forces surrounding the Russian-dominated town of Bendera in the Dniester region to pull back or face army intervention.

The 14th Army is stationed in the Dniester area, a breakaway region of Moldova east of the Dniester River where Russian-speaking rebels want to establish their own state.

Moldovan officials said there was no need to panic and said foreign ministers of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Romania would hold peace talks on Friday.

It was not immediately known if the 14th Army was acting alone or following orders from the joint command of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the successor to the Soviet armed forces.

The Dniester rebels reject rule from Kishinev because they fear that Moldova, with its 65 percent ethnic Romanian majority, will eventually join neighboring Romania and turn the Russian-speaking minority into second-class citizens.

Lo other unrest in the former Soviet Union:

- Policemen in the western Georgia town of Poti clashed Wednesday with supporters of the ousted president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, and 11 policemen were killed, the Itar-Tass press agency reported. The Interfax news agency reported 13 had been killed.
- Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier of Czechoslovakia arrived Thursday in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, as part of preparations for an international peace conference on the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh, Itar-Tass said.
- Mr. Dienstbier, a representative of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, visited Azerbaijan on Wednesday. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

# On this side of the wall.

There are walls that can be knocked down in a few days. These are walls made of brick and stone, which are collapsed easily by will and force. But there are other walls which cannot be destroyed in just a few hours. These are the walls built up by the blocks of ideology and concepts, by mistrust and fear which stand unmoving in the conscience of men dividing, hiding and separating them from each other.

I am writing this letter in the name of many of my fellow citizens who live in the Independent States which have been created on the lands of the former USSR. For clearly understandable reasons I still consider them my fellow citizens as before. Our common historical destiny has linked us with such ties that no disintegrating force is capable of breaking down and we shall continue to feel these ties for a long time to come.

Now, least of all, do I wish to speak of politics. The subject is mankind and human compassion. The men, and women, the elderly, the children, are humans just like you. And, like you, need comprehension and respect, warmth and care; they need in their lives the kind of structure which allows them to lead a dignified existence in the best possible way.

Any reasoning on this subject tends towards abstraction unless it is put in the context of the reality of human destiny. Unless it is related to how the true spirit of man lives and breathes, how it finds joyfulness and despair, how it strives towards freedom, even when blocked by a wall of indifference without finding a way through.

I have seen all of this and I would like you to see it also. During these last few days in Georgia, my native home, one of the republics of the ex-Soviet Union, I have looked into the eyes of despair and I have been distraught by its hopelessness. Desperation for mothers without even the possibility of buying a glass of milk for their children; and for the elderly who have no one on whom to lean. But most of all I have been shocked by the reflection of adult melancholy in the eyes of the children who have already learned to live in a world of constant fear and deprivation.

No one can explain to them why the uncaring wheel of history has to pass over their own particular souls and over their destinies. Nor will a reasoned argument over the historical cycle which has terminated the last empire of the world offer them comfort. One cannot ask them to tolerate this for much longer in the name of a radiant future which they may have to pay for with their own lives.

During these days I am thinking not only of them. My thoughts turn also to you. Recalling all that we have done to knock down the wall of Berlin, to overcome the split of the continent, to reunify Germany, to free the peoples of Eastern Europe so that your life would not be darkened by the threat of war, I think of the price that the peoples of the former Soviet Union, my people, have to pay for this.

The debts of history are settled by countries and governments but in the last resort it is always the people who suffer. And the suffering here could be so great that having reached the critical point it could, by reflection, produce a destructive impact also upon your warm and prosperous world.

Think of this and help us to overcome these adversities. In the name of the future of your own children, help the people who have overthrown the yoke of totalitarianism. Share a small part of your warmth, sympathy and wealth, in other words make a contribution to the cause of progress and prosperity.

In my homeland I have created the Fund of Rebirth and Democracy of Georgia. I will be happy if my friends in European countries and in the world will support this project.

Nowadays when the idea of a community of mankind is triumphing, creating a world without frontiers or walls, I appeal to you knock down the last wall — the wall of indifference. Do not separate yourselves from us with barriers; look over to our side of the wall that is being destroyed. Only after seeing what is hidden under its rubble — political vacuum, economic chaos, uncertainty in the existence of a large number of people — shall we be able to make the next step to a better future for all peoples.

*E. Shevardnadze*  
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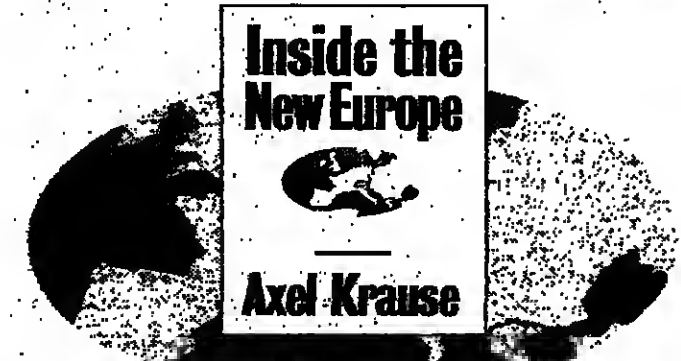
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Axel Krause, corporate editor of the IHT, was previously correspondent and bureau chief of *Business Week* in Moscow, Paris and elsewhere.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Yes, Help the Russians

### Bush Gets It Right . . .

Washington is finally moving forcefully to support democracy in Russia. With George Bush's announcement Wednesday, the United States assumes its proper responsibility in the effort by the industrial countries to help the Russians rebuild their economy and politics. This time it is the right amount, aimed at the right purposes. This decision is as important as any Mr. Bush has taken since he became president.

Until now, help from the West has been chiefly emergency shipments of food and medicine, commercial sales of grain and — from Germany — enormous contributions to the costs of sending the Red Army home from Eastern Europe. But over the winter the Russians' needs have shifted. With the chaos in their economy, they are no longer earning the foreign currency to buy vital imports. Otherwise viable enterprises are struggling for lack of machinery, parts and raw materials.

The seven big industrial democracies have now agreed to contribute \$24 billion in various kinds of aid to carry Russia through the end of this year.

Most of this aid is designed to alleviate the crucial shortage of foreign exchange and to guarantee stable exchange rates for traders and investors. That, incidentally, is exactly what the Marshall Plan did for Western Europe more than 40 years ago, in

one of economic policy's spectacular successes. Mr. Bush's decision, long delayed, comes barely in time. Next week, after a harsh and anxious winter in Russia, its Congress of People's Deputies will meet and confront President Boris Yeltsin with a rebellion against his plans for a market economy. But now Mr. Yeltsin will be able to cite this pledge of aid in arguing that Russia's greatest hope still lies in sticking with his reforms.

Why should Americans, suffering from a long recession, put up money to help Russia? The Democrats are offering the administration a hand in answering that election-year question. Bill Clinton, campaigning in New York, gave a more articulate reply than Mr. Bush himself did. For America, Mr. Clinton said, a democratic Russia means "lower defense spending, a reduced nuclear threat, a diminished risk of environmental disasters, fewer arms exports . . . and the creation of a new, major market for American goods and services." Exactly so. Russia is getting foreign aid sooner than the other former Soviet republics because it has plunged ahead much faster with these reforms — which are temporarily making life far harder for many Russians. It is essential to see them through this dangerous transition as rapidly as possible. The American share is about one-fifth of the \$24 billion. That will serve American interests as surely and as powerfully as it will Russia's.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### . . . but Misses a Chance

President George Bush deserves bipartisan support for his newly announced program of aid to Russia and the former Soviet republics. He has laudably if tardily seized the chance to invest in democratic and capitalist reforms in what only recently was a menacing Communist superpower.

Yet he forfeited an opportunity to redefine foreign policy, using Russian aid as an example. Instead of promoting aid as a bulwark against a renewed Soviet threat, he could have talked about a larger American agenda — advancing democracy and markets through political and economic cooperation while de-emphasizing military responses.

It took a phalanx stretching from Richard Nixon to Bill Clinton to prod Mr. Bush to take the lead. For months, the White House has treated foreign initiatives as political poison. With Mr. Clinton poised to announce his own aid agenda, Mr. Bush moved his plans forward.

The president's programs were the right ones: providing America's share of international support for the rubble and offering credits to buy food during the transition to market prices. Mr. Bush conditioned the aid on the recipient republics following through with promised reforms. He offered mostly loans to be repaid when Russia got back on its feet. Wisely, he warned Americans not to expect too much, too soon.

But where he might have used the transformation in U.S.-Russian relations to define the foreign policy needs of a new era, Mr. Bush turned toward the past. Echoing Mr. Nixon, he evoked the unlikely specter of a revived Soviet threat. "If this democratic revolution is defeated, it could plunge us into

a world more dangerous in some respects than the dark years of the Cold War."

True, the world remains dangerous. But the collapse of the Soviet threat widens America's margin of security. This breathing space allows Washington to pursue other important values and interests.

Mr. Clinton appears less resistant to these changes than Mr. Bush. In Tuesday's speech to the Foreign Policy Association, he repeated his call for "a new strategy for American engagement." But then he was off and running — backward. "Having won the Cold War, we must not now lose the peace . . . No national security issue is more urgent."

In a similar vein, he spoke of "new threats" from armed conflict within and among the former Soviet republics and from the growing intensity of ethnic rivalry "which could spill across borders." These ethnic turf battles are serious. But how exactly do they threaten America?

How much better if both he and Mr. Bush had proclaimed that helping Russia and others to craft democracies and more open economies out of communism's debris exemplifies a fundamental change in the ends and means of U.S. foreign policy.

Nothing would better bring that message home to Americans than taking the money for Russian aid — and for UN peacekeeping and other essential international efforts — out of a bloated defense budget. That would help ease hostility to foreign aid by ensuring that the money is not coming at the expense of urgent needs at home. And it would say that the United States has better ways to advance its values and its interests than arms.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## France's Rising Right

The headline news from recent regional elections in France was the plummeting popularity of François Mitterrand's Socialist government. But in the long term the more noteworthy election returns continue to be those racked up by the xenophobic far-right National Front headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen. The Front, France's version of the extremist political parties that have inched into respectability in much of Western Europe, did not make the electoral breakthrough some had predicted, but it continued the slow growth that has made it a more durable presence than comparable movements in Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Mr. Le Pen's staying power and the experience of French politics in trying to contain him are hints at the future of the immigration and race issues that are becoming major European preoccupations. The anti-immigrant movements that surged in visibility this year are often blamed on social strains, like Germany's in reunifying, or economic hard times. France's economy is fairly strong, although unemployment is up — but the Front increased its nationwide tally from 11 to 13.8 percent, reached 30 percent in the south and actually outdistanced the weakened Socialists in the region around Paris.

diversity is fascinating for Americans, but the seeming parallels can mislead. Anti-foreigner and plain racist views in Europe remain entangled with legitimate debates on how to handle rising immigration. America's polyglot past at least gives it some experience in separating anti-immigration from anti-immigrant sentiment. Historically homogeneous countries lack that philosophical fallback as Third Worlders or ex-colonials arrive faster than they can be assimilated. Much French debate reveals this confusion — as when economic issues or human rights concerns, such as the treatment of women in some Muslim families, mingle with or are used as a blind for anti-Muslim prejudice. These are not easy debates, as Americans well know. The immigration issue will probably be thrashed out in the wider context of European Community law. Coming to terms directly with racial difference could take Europeans even longer.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Libya and the UN Sanctions

Libya should not find it too difficult to get around the air embargo, thanks to neighbors — Egypt and Tunisia head the list — which seem disposed to intensify sea and land trade with a country richer than they are.

The UN Security Council refrained from imposing the sole punishment that could really have harmed Libya: an oil embargo. It is largely because of this black hole that Colonel Gadhafi has been able to preserve his power for 23 years and keep his people under a dictatorship.

The decisions reached in New York will not dissipate the unease building around this crisis, which can be summed up by one question: Why is Libya the only suspect accused when all the early "leaks" by investigators of the Lockerbie bombing cast suspicion on Syria and Iran as well?

— Le Monde (Paris).

# OPINION

## Aid to Russia: The Right Gesture, for What It's Worth

By Richard Portes

LONDON — Richard Nixon turned out to be more persuasive than any economist in the debate over Western aid to the former Soviet Union. It was frightening enough when both right- and left-wing columnists raised the specter of "Who will lose Russia?" Then there was Mr. Nixon, whose lasting strength is his instinct for the political jugular. He warned that not putting in an additional \$20 billion or so for Russia would be a tragic error that would be responsible for a disaster of immense historical proportions.

On Wednesday, President George Bush alluded to such concerns when he announced a multi-billion-dollar package for the former Soviet Union that is part of a \$24 billion program to be offered by Western nations.

The stakes, he said, "are as high as any we have faced in this century." This announcement followed the International Monetary Fund's endorsement of Russia's reform plan, opening the way for loans.

The United States is doing the right thing. But there should be no illusions: Western aid will hardly influence the outcome in Russia.

It may be a necessary condition for a successful economic transformation, but there are so many other factors. History offers no help. The obstacles to economic stabilization and longer-term reconstruction in Russia are much greater than they were in Western Europe 45 years ago.

Nor are there any lessons from Poland's recent experience.

attempts to control the budget deficit are already failing. Stabilizing the ruble, it is said, might stop other Commonwealth states from introducing separate currencies.

Try that on the Ukrainians. Separate currencies will come regardless, as well as a breakdown of inter-republic trade. Even if offered conditionally to all republics, aid will not bring a common economic plan.

Russia's need is no greater than that of other former Soviet republics, not to mention Bulgaria, Romania and Albania. In Eastern Europe, U.S. aid could really make a difference. America's preoccupation with Russia has unfortunately turned attention from the others.

So the arguments for aid were weak. But the West could not refuse the bet, because the stakes are so high. And such assistance might help in planning the next steps of reform and meet the political challenge of further price increases.

Difficult questions remain. What conditions should be set for this aid? How should they be enforced? Is the program really right? Who should provide how much?

But these issues, like the arguments for and against Western aid, are trivial compared with the historical imperative: "Who lost Russia?"

The writer is a director of the Center for Economic Policy Research, a European research network. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## This Is No Way To Refurbish A Democracy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Proportional representation, a fierce issue in several countries, is back on the political agenda in several countries. It is a prime example of how abstract theory can sap democracy and distort governance, exactly the opposite of what its advocates claim.

The voting system may sound like a dry, technical approach to the big issues of society. But as politicians know, it can make all the difference in awarding power.

They know, too, that switching the system when it looks like you are losing can save a lot of your marbles, the cynical reason underlying President François Mitterrand's suggestion of establishing proportional representation, or PR, for next year's legislative elections.

Italy and Britain, which elect parliaments within the coming week, are in the same throes of PR arguments that could dramatically change their political structure.

Israel, which votes in June, has always had a constituational system because it chose nationwide PR from the start and could never get rid of it. There might just be a chance this time if Labor wins strongly enough to make a coalition government without the religious parties.

France's regional elections last month produced such messy horse-trading and dispersion of votes that some commentators concluded an extension of PR had been ruled out. That is not at all sure. But the fact that regional councils were elected by PR at the same time as cantonal executives were elected by constituencies gave an unusually clear measure of the difference in results.

In the regionals, the extreme right party, two competing versions of environmentalists and assorted marginals took nearly a third of the seats among them, and then came wheeling-dealing. In the cantons, they collected a minimal handful of the religious parties.

The premise of PR is that it is more democratic because voters choose lists of candidates and seats are awarded by percentage of the total ballot. Thus losers and small parties are still represented.

But the fact is that lists are made up in back rooms by the party apparatus and voters do not



get to pick their representative, only their label. The result is seldom a working majority, so elaborate coalition negotiations are required in which voters have no choice. Governments are likely to be either unstable or permanently frozen in unlikely combinations.

Both have happened in Italy, bringing a rising disgust with a system now seen as incapable of reforming itself. Italians are talking about the "First Republic," a startling new phrase which means they want to move on to a second. A broad movement across the political spectrum is agitating for referendum to get rid of PR as the key to every other necessary political change, because parliaments elected under the current system are locked into the patronage and clientism that have ruined the country's finances.

It is interesting that a new sense of urgency has

arisen because of the Maastricht treaty on European economic and monetary union. Many Italians believe that there is no way the country can qualify for the union and not be left behind unless it moves to constituency voting. This reflects another way that Europe as a community is influencing domestic politics.

Italians think the British must be bonkers even to consider moving from single-member constituencies to PR. But it is a real issue in Britain, linked by political expediency to the surge of Scottish separatism.

If there is a hung Parliament, Paddy Ashdown's minor Liberal Democrats will have the balance of power and will demand PR as the price of a coalition. Even if Labor wins a majority, which is starting to seem likely, it has pledged elections for a Scottish regional

assembly this year, with PR. The Liberal Democrats say they will go along, providing Labor puts in national PR.

No doubt the constituency system has drawbacks, preventing the growth of new parties. But impotent government is worse. Nor should any system be permanently sacrosanct; but changing one to perpetrate the party in power is utmost hypocrisy.

The romantic appeal of proportional representation, a vestige of progressivism early in the century, has been tarnished by its visibly perverse effect. What is left is murky power politicking. There is always room to refurbish democracy. PR is the worst way to go about it. When a theory fails, it should be abandoned. Government has to go on.

© Flora Lewis.

## First-Name Advantage: A Hand for George From Friends Abroad

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Foreign officials cannot vote in America's elections, but they do not hesitate to express preferences. Thus, President George Bush got a nice election-year boost recently from Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who noted for the record that he had no interest in intervening in American domestic affairs, but went ahead and did so anyway.

The German leader volunteered at a press conference, after a meeting at Camp David, that Mr. Bush was an experienced leader in international affairs, the clear suggestion being that American voters ought to consider that when they go into the voting booths next fall.

Mr. Kohl has good reason to be grateful to Mr. Bush. Not only has the president supported the German leader in his drive for unification with the former East Germany, but he refrained from publicly embarrassing Mr. Kohl before Sunday's elections in Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein.

Mr. Bush would have liked the chancellor to make good on a promise to speed the new round of trade negotiations to completion, but such a Kohl commitment would not have gone down well with German farmers.

Mr. Kohl returned the favor by denying an Israeli request for a \$3 billion loan guarantee for housing Soviet Jewish immigrants, thereby presenting a united front with Mr. Bush, who has rejected an Israeli request for \$10 billion in unconditional guarantees.

By tipping his hat to Mr. Bush, Mr. Kohl in effect endorsed a favorite Republican campaign theme: The president is a practiced hand in global affairs, on a first-name basis not only with Helmut Kohl but with presidents and prime ministers everywhere. No Democratic candidate can match him on that score.

The Japanese are also making a strong behind-the-scenes effort to

keep Mr. Bush in office, despite their anger at him for his recent effort to unload some of Detroit's lemons on their narrow highways.

The Miyazawa government has ordered Japanese auto companies to ship fewer cars to the United States than allowed under the self-imposed "quotas" limit in force this year. In addition, Japanese car companies are raising prices. The combined effect of these moves is intended to ease pressures on Detroit by making Japanese cars more expensive. In that way the Japanese hope to deflect some of the protectionist sentiment building up on both sides of the aisle in Congress.

What it comes down to, from the Japanese perspective, is that even a Bush backsliding on his free trade commitment is to be preferred to almost any Democrat, especially Jerry Brown, who has joined with American unionists in escalating the current round of Japan-bashing.

Subtle and sometimes not so subtle lobbying for the "devil they know" has been standard practice for America's Japanese and major European allies in recent years, even when there have been sharp policy disagreements.

When the American presidential contest has not involved an incumbent, the foreigners' choice invariably has been the candidate deemed more conservative. In 1960, European governments (and bankers) would have preferred Vice President Richard Nixon to John F. Kennedy, mistakenly tagged by financial experts as a dangerous radical.

But foreigners, like American citizens, are often fooled by campaign promises. Events in 1968 provide an example. By that time, America's trading partners had become hesitant about Mr. Nixon, fearing that he would be too responsive to protectionist pressures.

In the late '60s, it must be remembered, it was Democrats, not Republicans, who were regarded as "international-minded." But just before the election in 1968, Mr. Nixon publicly assured them that he would maintain the price of gold at \$35 an ounce, allowing foreigners to cash in their supply of excess dollars at that rate, and receive gold.

Mr. Nixon broke that promise in August 1971, and for most of his first term Europeans and the Japanese engaged in a running battle with him over "exportation of inflation" from

## Trapshoot: Kinnock as Press's Target

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — The Sunday Times of London topped the front page of the news with the headline: "Soviet Files Reveal Labors Private Dialogue With Kremlin." Below it was a large picture of the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, his head bowed against a red background.

The eager reader of this great scoop found that Soviet diplomats over the years had sent home reports of meeting Labor Party figures at embassy cocktail parties, the House of Commons and so on. They had conversations about current events in other words, humdrum stuff.

Welcome to the world of British election-year journalism. It is journalism of a kind now hardly known in the United States: grossly partisan, shamelessly advancing one party's cause. And almost all of it is pro-Conservative.

The Daily Mail and The Daily Express, tabloids aimed at the middle-class market, are totally committed to the Conservatives. So is Rupert Murdoch's best-selling Sun. The only large-circulation daily that supports Labor is The Daily Mirror.

When the campaign started, Labor's top financial spokesman, John Smith, announced his budget ideas. The Daily Mail's Page 1 coverage included a cartoon of Mr. Smith holding a taxpayer upside down and shaking money out of his pockets. The lead paragraph — and this is in a news story — said: "Labor unveiled its tax plans yesterday and revealed that despite its mask of modernity and moderation, its driving force is still the politics of envy."

When Mr. Smith said he would be content if inflation were at current, "reasonable" European levels, the Daily Mail's banner headline was: "Mr. Rising Price."

Then there is the device of the unsource "revelation." The Daily Express said: "Neil picks jobs for the boys — Britain's top ambassadors will be chosen from the ranks of the party faithful if Labor wins . . . it was revealed last night."

Last week the campaign was largely given over to brickbats about a Labor political broadcast. It described the case of a little girl who had had to wait nearly a year for a National Health Service operation while another who used private medicine was treated quickly.

"Disgusting. Distorted. Despicable," said the headline in the pro-Tory Evening Standard the next day. It quoted the doctor of the girl whose

case had been the basis of the broadcast, 5-year-old Jennifer Bennett, as saying that the delay had been the result of administrative error, not underfunding of the Health Service.

The Daily Mail's headline the next day was "No Regard for a Little Girl." Commented the Sun: "If Kinnock will tell lies about a sick little girl, will he ever tell the truth about anything?"

In fact, the television broadcast was evidently accurate. For the doctor who claimed it was distorted had written a letter to Jennifer's father a month earlier saying that the delay in her operation was "unacceptable" and that the waiting list for the hospital had "climbed enormously" and that there was "insufficient funding" for nurses.

The Daily Mirror printed the doctor's letter with an evocative Page 1 headline: "GOT 'EM: Doctor's Letter Dumps Tories." The story pointed out that the doctor was a Conservative activist.

The satirical magazine Private Eye has taken to printing mock front pages of The Daily Mail. It had one with the headline, "Labor Plans Slaughter of the First Born." The story began: "One of the first actions of a future Labor government, The Daily Mail can reveal, would be to murder the eldest children of all families in Great Britain . . . Last night Labor spokesmen angrily denied the top-secret plans. 'How on earth did you find out?' said Gordon Brown, one of Kinnock's closest aides."

The New York Times.

ports disorders around Leskovatz. He declares that the Serbs intend to attempt to capture of Nish and then to come down on the back of the Bulgarian army on the Monastir front. The deserter also reports that Bulgarians have arrived at Nish.

### 1892: Police Corruption

NEW YORK — The sensation of today (April 2) in the papers here is the presentation of the Grand Jury, charging the Police Department with being in league with the gamblers, criminals and keepers of disorderly houses. No such forcible report has ever before been handed down by a New York grand jury. It regrets that for lack of direct evidence it is impossible to name the individual officials who receive hush money, but it emphatically charges the police officials as guilty.

### 1942: India and Britain

NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition:] With Japanese forces recaptured nearly 100 miles from the Bengal border at Aizawl, Burma, the pressing problem of India's fighting participation in the war appeared tonight (April 2) to have been saved from a stalemate by indications of willingness to compromise on details of the independence issue. The working committee of the All-India Congress rejected, point by point, Great Britain's offer of post-war dominion status in return for full war participation under British direction, but was reported to have advanced its own counterproposals which might keep the discussions going.

### 1917: Serbian Revolt

CORFU — The Serbian Press Bureau communicates the following: "Forty thousand Serbians are in revolt against Bulgarian brutality and their insupportable conditions in Serbia. The insurrection gains force day by day. Bulgarian soldiers on leave from their regiments have been recalled to deal with the situation. A deserter from the Bulgarian army re-

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Chairman from 1938 to 1982: John Hay Whitney  
Editor for Asia, Michael Richardson, 5 Cambridge Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 477-7768. Telex: RSS5928  
Mgr. Dr. Ana, Rolf D. Knappich, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel: 8610616. Telex: 61170  
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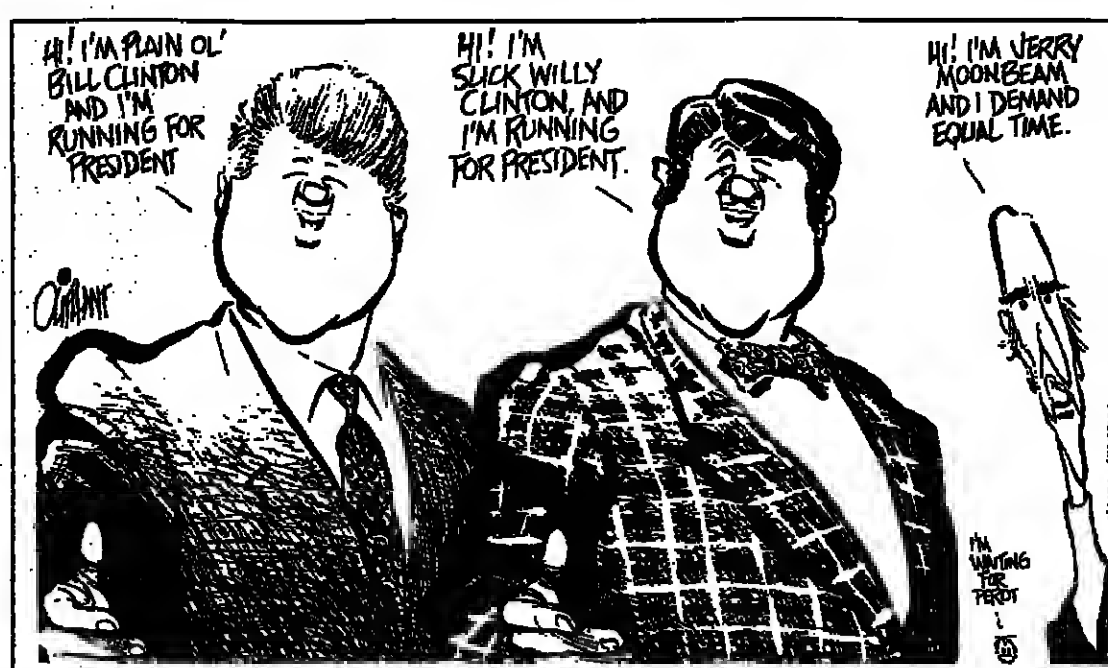


OPINION

Clinton-Bush: Round One Goes to the Challenger

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — President George Bush and his likely Democratic challenger went back-to-back Wednesday on CNN, and Governor Bill Clinton came out standing a little taller. Twenty minutes before a long-scheduled foreign policy address by Mr. Clinton, the president rushed on the air to preempt his rival's call for aid to the republics of the former Soviet Union.



The Democratic Field — a Status Report

That is an oratorical device used by Lincoln (comparing slavery to a snake in the bed with children) and Franklin Roosevelt (comparing lend-lease to handing a neighbor your garden hose to put out a fire). A viewer could relate to Mr. Clinton's heavey metaphor much more easily than to the stiff Bush bureaucratism about a "comprehensive and integrated package of support."

You Can't Teach Safer Sex In Bumper Sticker Form

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — When Magic Johnson first started talking about AIDS, condoms and abstinence, he got his words a bit muddled. "The best sex," he said at one point, "is oo sex."

MEANWHILE

ready to publish "The Joy of No Sex." But Magic was talking about the risks of sexually transmitted diseases and the one sure way to avoid them. Still, in the months that have followed, months full of a sober and necessary discussion about sexual risks and sexual values, his original bungled phrase has stayed in my mind.

Resetting Bush's Clock

A report on George Bush's health "Bush Needs Less Stress, Doctor Says After Exam," March 23 states that he will be 69 on June 12. In fact, he will be 68. Father Time is inexcusable enough. Don't age Mr. Bush before his time.

Free Mordechai Vamum

Regarding the report "U.S. Team Begins Inquiry at Patriot Bases in Israel" (March 23):

The article quotes an Israeli official as telling American investigators "We have nothing to hide here," and assuming that they can visit any place they wish with "full cooperation to look for whatever they want."

If the Americans inspected the Demona nuclear reactor they would at least find evidence of the 200 or more nuclear warheads that Mordechai Vamum said as long ago as 1986 would be found there. That would be a first step for an inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. I cannot see how peace can progress in the Middle East without

Letters to the Editor

disclosure of nuclear capabilities by all the countries of the region. It is ironic that Mordechai Vamum should be languishing in prison when countries including Syria, Iraq and Iran have admitted IAEA teams. And the news that the United Nations is sanctioning Libya for failure to hand over suspects in the Lockerbie bombing makes one wonder about its complete failure to demand that Mr. Vamum be returned to Europe. Mr. Vamum is no Eichmann. Let him be freed.

Stop the Killing

Regarding "Azerbaijan and Armenia" (Letters, March 19) by Dr. Cerys Otkay: Dr. Otkay's opinion on Azerbaijan's role in Nagorno-Karabakh is about as objective as Hitler's would be on the terrorist attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Whites in Zimbabwe

It is "Time to Help Pretoria," according to the New York Times editorial in your March 20 issue. Meanwhile, you report that the Zimbabwe government is now empowered to seize white-owned farmland "with little compensation and no right of appeal" despite warnings that this could cripple the economy and force the country to import food.

Some redistribution of economic assets may be justified, but it should not deny any right to the white minority and neglect the long-term interest in a strong economy for all communities.

Letters to the Editor

in the form of tea-and-cookies comfort, when I heard that Hillary Clinton said she didn't choose to help her husband through traditional, home-based means, I wasn't in the least put out.

Bethlehem, Where?

In your crossword puzzle of March 25, the clue for 11 Down is "City in Pennsylvania or Jordanian town." The answer is "Bethlehem." Surely a more precise and felicitous definition might have been found for the "little town of the Ottoman Turks, the British Mandate, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and, since 1967, of Israel. To call Bethlehem a Jordanian town because it was under Jordanian rule for 19 of the past 500 years is a distortion of history.

Mario and Norm

Why do the Democrats need to wing their hands over potential presidential material? To me a winning combination would be Mario Cuomo for president with Norman Schwarzkopf as vice president. This is a tough, smart combination with a can-do reputation sympathetic to the ordinary guy and foot soldier.

No Offense Taken

Regarding "Hillary, for Bill's Sake, Stop It..." (Opinion, March 27) by William Safire:

As a woman who has taken time to inform herself about feminism and to provide moral support for her husband

GENERAL NEWS

Malaysia Taking On Sultans

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — When Sultan Ismail Petra, hereditary ruler of the Malaysian state of Kelantan, roared away from a customs holding area recently in a new Italian-made sports car after refusing to pay more than \$800,000 in import taxes, he touched a sensitive nerve in Malaysia.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed accused him of unethical behavior and said he had "flooded the law" by taking the Lamborghini Diabolo without paying duty. Newspapers publicized the case.

Under the country's system of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy, sultans preside over 9 of the 13 states as symbolic protectors of indigenous Malays, their culture and the Islamic religion.

As the Malaysian cabinet met in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday to discuss the issue, analysts said the Diabolo affair seemed certain to increase efforts by the federal government and the main Malay political party to try to curtail the authority of the traditional rulers.

The sultans exercised absolute power over their subjects before Malaysia became a British colony. The country's first prime minister after independence in 1957 was a Malay prince.

The role of the sultans was so highly valued by Malays, who constitute about half the population of 18 million, that amendments to the Sedition Act passed by the legislature in 1971 made it an offense to question the position or prerogatives of traditional rulers in public.

But in the last few years, as political affiliations have changed and economic growth has opened up extensive new business opportunities in Malaysia, there has been growing and increasingly open criticism of some of the royal families from Malay businessmen and Malay-dominated elected govern-

ments in Kuala Lumpur and the states. The Diabolo affair "raises the issue of how the position of the Malay rulers is to be modified in the context of rapid changes in Malaysian society and the emergence of a Malay middle-class," said Murguza Pathmathan, associate professor in the faculty of economics and administration at the University of Malaya.

Malay politicians complain of growing interference from the traditional rulers in politics and business. At a general assembly in November of the main Malay political party, the United Malays National Organization, speakers said that royal families were competing with commoners in everything from import permits for cars to licenses for gas stations and logging concessions.

Mr. Mahathir is president of the organization. Delegates to the assembly also asserted that members of royal families were using their influence to secure lucrative contracts and licenses for Chinese business associates. Chinese and Indians are the main minority races in Malaysia.

Anwar Ibrahim, the finance minister and senior vice president of the United Malays National Organization, said recently that in 1972 a conference of rulers decided that each sultan should be allowed to own seven luxury cars exempt from import duty.

But he said that Sultan Ismail had already been allowed nine duty-free imports and must pay taxes on the Lamborghini or hand it back to customs.

The import tariff on luxury items is more than 300 percent. The sultan is said to owe 2.1 million ringgit (\$814,000).

Mr. Anwar added that the sultan already possessed 21 luxury items and a delegation of senior leaders from the United Malays organization, Mr. Anwar said there was agreement on the need for a written code of ethics for the sultans.

Under the compromise, the king was left with the right to delay, but no longer veto, federal legislation to which he objected. But the sultans were allowed to continue to approve or block state bills.

At a meeting in February between the Malay traditional rulers and a delegation of senior leaders from the United Malays organization, Mr. Anwar said there was agreement on the need for a written code of ethics for the sultans.

A New Editor for The New York Post

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerry Nachman, editor of The New York Post, has announced his resignation after nearly three years in which the paper scored some journalistic coups while also setting the standard for big-city tabloid sensationalism.

Peter S. Kalikow, publisher and owner of The Post, said Lou Colasacco, the paper's executive editor and Mr. Nachman's chief deputy, would become editor when Mr. Nachman leaves in about two weeks.

Mr. Nachman, 46, said that he planned to move to Santa Fe, New Mexico, because he suffers from asthma and that he would complete a novel that he described as "a psychological thriller not surprisingly involving tabloid columnists, TV journalists, mobsters, serial killers, psychiatrists and cops."

"As they taught me in the sixth grade, write about what you know," he said.

The change comes at a critical moment for The Post. If The Daily News, its bankrupt arch-rival, is successful in attracting a buyer, The Post will probably come under increased competitive pressure.

Mr. Kalikow, who is in personal bankruptcy, has said he is a prospective buyer of The News.

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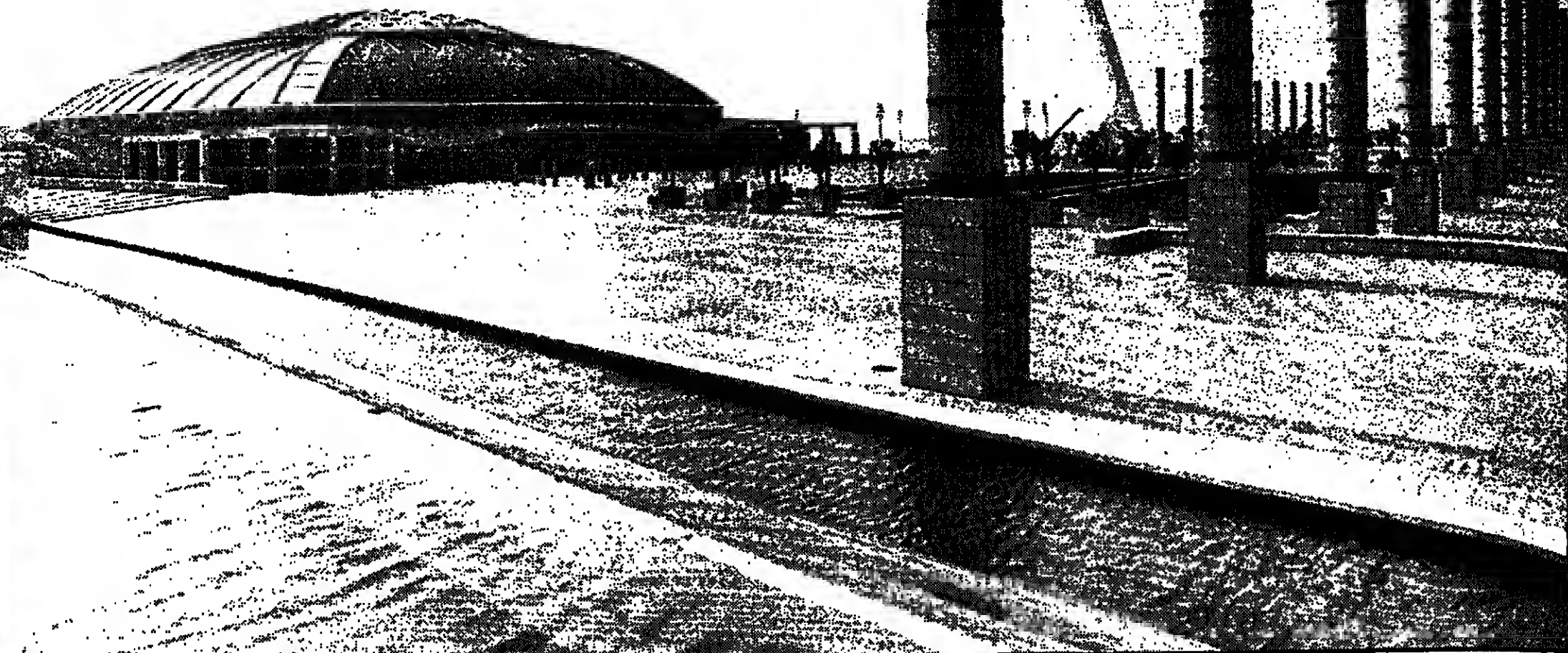
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Barcelona gears up for the Summer Olympics: Arata Isozaki's indoor stadium for gymnastics and other events; couple dancing on the Las Ramblas; detail of Gaudi's Casa Batlló.



# A New Barcelona Emerges for the Summer Olympics

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

**B**ARCELONA — Driven by distraction by noise, dirt, traffic jams and general inconvenience, the people of Barcelona have wondered more than once in recent years if the price of being host to this year's Summer Olympics was perhaps too high. But as the dust from myriad construction sites finally begins to settle just four months before the opening of the Games on July 25, a new city is coming into view and, well, perhaps it is worthwhile after all.

Catalans, it has to be said, were pretty proud of their capital city as it was — before architects and engineers planned it to drawing boards and began redesigning it. In fact, in less time than it takes to open a bottle of cava, the local version of champagne, they would spell out how Barcelona was superior to Madrid — a strong identity born of a history dating back 2,000 years, a rich tradition of architectural and artistic innovation, a people that liked to have fun but also knew how to work hard. For Barcelona's city fathers, however, this was not enough. When they began campaigning as far back as 1981 to "win" the 25th Summer Olympics, they saw the Games not only as a way of putting

the city on the world map but also as the perfect excuse for modernizing its infrastructure. When King Juan Carlos inaugurates the Games, the new city should be ready.

In reality, a few projects may not be finished in time; priority was given to the Olympic sites and these are in top shape. Indeed, the conversion of the Olympic Stadium, which was built in 1929, was completed in September 1989 and now, with a capacity of 65,000, it has been tested with several athletic meets. The new Palau Sant Jordi indoor stadium, designed by Arata Isozaki of Japan, has also been in use for well over a year. It has a capacity of 17,000 and will be the site of the handball, volleyball and gymnastics events.

Along with the strikingly modern Telephone Tower, 115 meters (380 feet) high, designed by Santiago Calatrava, these two stadiums stand on the slopes of Montjuic Park and have become the visual symbols of the 1992 Games. This area, in the southwest part of the city, first developed for Barcelona's 1929 International Exhibition, also includes a new Sports University, where the wrestling competition will be held, two sets of indoor and outdoor pools for the swimming, diving and water polo events, and the sites for fencing, weight lifting and rhythmic gymnastics.

Three other Olympic complexes are situated in Barcelona itself. In the Diagonal area, two existing stadiums will be used for soccer games, the local polo club will have the equestrian events and another stadium will be used for judo and taekwondo competition. The Vall d'Hebron area has the city's main velodrome as well as facilities for archery and tennis events. Finally, the Parc de Mar area is the site of the Olympic Village, where 10,000 athletes will be housed, as well as the new Olympic Harbor, headquarters for sailing events.

A few competitions will be held outside Barcelona. Spain's current basketball fever, for example, began eight miles up the coast in Badalona so a new 12,500-seat indoor stadium has been built there to house the event. The lake at Banyoles, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the city and the venue for frequent boating events, has been assigned the rowing competition. La Seu d'Urgell in the Pyrenees will be the scene of the white-water canoeing, while l'Hospitalet and Viladecans, 5 and 14 miles down the coast respectively, share the baseball competition.

The Olympic objective was to insure that athletes and visitors could move quickly between the sites. The ulterior motive was to provide Barcelona with two new ring roads that could release the traffic pressure on the city center. Similarly, modernization of Barcelona's airport, long overdue, was made

possible by the need to handle 350,000 to 400,000 visitors during the Games.

The most important decision, though, was to reopen Barcelona to the sea. In recent decades the city had no access to the water except through the port that stands at the end of Las Ramblas, the popular three-quarter-of-a-mile-long avenue and promenade. On either side, the path to the beach was blocked — to the south by docks and warehouses, to the north by factories and railroad tracks. Now, along a three-mile stretch to the north, the coastal area has been transformed by razing decades-old buildings and moving the tracks.

The Olympic Village, which will become an up-market residential quarter after the Games, was built in this long dilapidated area.

Whether all this will suffice to change Barcelona's vocation, however, is still to be seen. Until now, what attracted visitors was its strongly urban character — its architecture, culture and food.

The Gothic quarter, northeast of Las Ramblas, I confess, is my favorite neighborhood, with its narrow cobbled streets, hidden patios, unexpected plazas, fine palaces and tiny shops, all tucked into a small area within a stone's throw of the 14th-century cathedral. The quarter contains remains of Roman buildings, although much of what

can be seen today dates from between the 12th and 13th centuries. The front of the cathedral looks onto a more modern plaza, but behind it there is a maze of streets worth exploring. In the Plaza Sant Jaume, two fine palaces housing the Barcelona and Catalonia governments stand opposite each other in a perfect expression of the balance of power.

**W**ITHIN a few minutes' walk are some of the city's cultural centers. The Picasso Museum on Montcada Street is a reminder that the artist lived in Barcelona between 1895 and 1904. In addition to its permanent collection of paintings, drawings, engravings and ceramics, the museum is holding a special "Picasso: 1905-1906" exhibition through April 19. In the opposite direction on Las Ramblas stands the Gran Teatre del Liceu, Barcelona's opera house.

Las Ramblas is a happening in itself. A long, shaded promenade lined with shops, cafes and hotels that cuts through the old city, it constantly draws crowds who come to peruse newspaper stands, to buy tropical birds, to listen to buskers and, naturally, to ramble. The old market of La Boqueria is busy until early afternoon and a quick tour of its fish, meat, cheese, fruit and vegetable stands is a must. Off Las Ramblas is the Plaza Real, the ideal place for a beer and a

break in an outdoor cafe, although it is less recommendable at night, when it seems to appeal to some of the city's homeless and derelicts.

In architectural terms, however, what truly distinguishes Barcelona is the area to the north of the Gothic quarter where the Modernism movement flourished in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The movement's most famous legacy, Antoni Gaudi's Temple of the Sagrada Familia (Holy Family), is still unfinished, although its immense towers are a reference point on the skyline. But Gaudi did complete his landscaping of the Gell Park's gardens, with a long, wavy bench covered in painted tiles its most famous piece among the many whimsical architectural-sculptural elements. On and near the Paseo de Gracia, there are also many houses designed by Gaudi and other Modernist architects.

A century after Gaudi, the city is once again an architect's dream. It has many fine architects of its own. Ricardo Bofill and Oriol Bohigas among them, but it has also attracted the world's best. Apart from those involved in the Olympic projects, Gae Aulenti is renovating the huge National Palace to receive the new National Museum of Catalan Art and Richard Meier has designed the still unfinished Museum of Contemporary Art.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE



**White Men Can't Jump**  
Directed by Ron Shelton. U.S.

The movie is about basketball, and how an odd couple of playground hustlers angle for the big score, but it's about words too. On the Los Angeles courts, Sidney (Wesley Snipes) is a smoothie king with liquid moves and a fly patter. Billy (Woody Harelson) comes in wearing baggy shorts and a surfer-jerk shirt, one goofy-looking piece of white meat. Playing on the street ball prejudice that whites can't keep up with blacks, Billy lures Sidney into a shootout and, in front of all his friends, takes him for every penny. Once the pain has passed, Sidney realizes that teaming up with Billy could mean a chance at some real dough, so he makes a proposition. Shelton, who plunged into the religion of baseball in "Bull Durham," works on a less metaphysical level here. Both films get down to the essence of the game, and to the connections

between the game and the players' lives. The physical sparring on the court is mirrored by the verbal sparring between the sexes, particularly in the scenes between Billy and his girlfriend, Gloria (Rosie Perez). Shelton's point is that white men and black men come closer to understanding each other than men and women of any color. (Hal Hinson, WP)

**The Power of One**  
Directed by John G. Avildsen. U.S.

John G. Avildsen directs this pious South African drama as if it were "The Anti-Apartheid Kid," chronicling the brave attempts of a little blond, blue-eyed boy called P.K. to fight racial injustice. The battle is waged mostly in terms of toothless platitudes and ugly encounters with racist bullies. In close-up whenever possible. It is half an hour before the excellent Morgan Freeman and Armin Mueller-Stahl enter the story as a prison inmate and the boy's



kindly grandfather, giving the film at least some reason to exist. When P.K. reaches high school, the vastly overqualified John Gielgud is headmaster. The facile treatment of racial issues may bring back the practice of throwing tomatoes at the screen. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

**The Cutting Edge**  
Directed by Paul M. Glaser. U.S.

Calgary, 1988. A figure skater twisted by her partner crashes to the ice. A star hockey player is blindsided, with a career-threatening loss in peripheral vision. Two years pass. Kate (Moiré Kelly), the figure skater, is preparing for Albertville. Rich, arrogant, sarcastic Kate has run through as many partners as Doug (D.B. Sweeney) has applications for hockey teams. In desperation, Kate's Russian coach (Roy Dotrice, with a thick accent), thinks of him. Sweeney's Doug is a likable All-American guy, the film's solid anchor, while Kelly

must suggesting that there may be more to Kate than hauteur and snobbery. Question: Why isn't such an egoist as Kate a soloist in the first place? (Kevin Thomas, LAT)

**Ruby**  
Directed by John Mackenzie. U.S.

"Ruby" looks at the events in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, from a rather more modest point of view than Oliver Stone's "JFK," which is not to say that its imagination doesn't run amok, sometimes deliriously. With the physically impressive Danny Aiello in the title role, "Ruby" is the story of the smallest man who, on national TV, shot Lee Harvey Oswald in a Dallas police station. "Ruby" doesn't exactly refute "JFK." It mythologizes a lot of known facts, which are then mixed with fiction to speculate in ways suggesting the movie has been snuffing glue. As crazy as it is, it is almost rudely entertaining. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

## Sampling Charcuterie and Tapas

By Bryan Miller  
New York Times Service

**B**ARCELONA — Visitors to Barcelona during this summer's Olympic Games may find that the crowds in well-known restaurants rival those in the spectator stands. The tapas bars in tourist neighborhoods, too, may resemble the starting line of a marathon. Now for the good news.

Many restaurants, bars and specialty food stores that normally close in August for vacation plan to remain open this year, so if you venture off the beaten track ample dining opportunities should exist. One unconventional and colorful way to beat the crowds is seeking out various charcuteries in Barcelona that have several tables in the back for those who can't wait to take the groceries home. In these shops you can taste anything from silken serrano ham to distinctive regional cheeses, wines, breads and pastries; some serve tapas.

Prices are almost always lower in these shops than in full-service restaurants.

Here are three such charcuteries, plus two out-of-the-way tapas bars that serve outstanding charcuterie.

**La Castellana Charcuteria** (41 La Rambla; telephone 302-3171). This 95-year-old specialty grocery and charcuterie is worth a stop just for the remarkable cured ham called Jabugo, a specialty from the mountains outside of Seville. The pinkish-red meat, sliced thinly and served with fresh rolls, has a silken texture, sweet-nutty flavor and remarkably long aftertaste, like a fine Rioja wine. Speaking of wine, the store stocks many fine labels, some in half bottles.

**La Castellana** has a warm and traditional aura, with its dark wood shelves holding wines and fine olive oils, little wrought-iron tables with marble tops for those who want to sample the foods, serrano hams and chorizo dangling from ceiling hooks, and a friendly, patient staff.

Other tidbits to try are the paprika-cured green olives called machaños; Salamanca salchicha, a lean, spicy chorizo from Castile (have your wine or water nearby), and the mild, dense sheep's cheese called manchego. You might sample an assortment of soft, semisoft and hard cheeses for comparison, with the flavor getting sharper as it is more aged. The cheese would go particularly well with a Jean Leon cabernet sauvignon or chardomnay, a Torres Sangre de Toro or many of the medium bodied Penedés wines sold here

for under \$10 a bottle. Appetizer-size portions (raciones) generally run from \$3 to \$7.

**El Gran Colmado** (318 Consell de Cent; 418-1704). One of Barcelona's better specialty food stores, Gran Colmado offers some superb olive oils, cured olives, cheeses, various types of cured hams, pastries and regional wines among its vast stock. This meticulously organized half-block-long shop has a cluster of marble tables in the back where you can enjoy a sampling lunch. It also serves tapas (\$3 to \$10), and the changing selection is extensive and superior.

At 11 A.M. well-dressed businessmen stop in for a slice of ham, pan con tomate (baked rolls rubbed with tomato and olive oil) and a short red wine. Here I grasped the characterization of Catalans as being the most business-minded and efficient of all Spaniards: At a small marble table near me a gentleman was sitting drinking coffee with an open-faced serrano sandwich, reading the newspaper and having his shoes shined all at once.

**Charcuteria La Pineda** (16 Carrer del Pi; 302-43-93). This is one of those little stores in the Gothic Quarter that you simply cannot walk by without peering inside. If you are not lured in by the curtains of chorizo and serrano hams, air-dried legs of lamb and sundry sausages from around Spain, then you will be by the leathery faced habitués at the tiny stand-up bar. Founded in 1918, this gem of a grocery cum tapas bar seems to have a strictly local clientele. The staff is polite and accommodating.

Sit at a long marble table on squat stools in front of old wood and glass wine shelves that look as if they haven't been opened since the Spanish Civil War.

The dense and chewy chorizo de Segovia seems to be a favorite of the regulars, as is the shiny, scarlet ham from Granada that goes for about \$3 for a generous plate. Another ham is wrapped in a ham moussé that is flecked with black truffles and green peppercorns. And there is the campanada Gallega, a tasty thin pastry stuffed with tuna and red peppers (\$3.50 for a slice big enough for two). The Spanish-style potato tortillas are better than average, too.

The simple house red wine from Tarragona, Priorat, costs \$1 for a small glass.

**Can Païssano** (Carrer de la Reina Cristina). This accidental discovery is down a chintzy passageway from the 184-year-old landmark restaurant Les Set Portes (7 Doors), a couple of blocks from the waterfront on a short street filled with electronics shops and jewelry stores. Can Païssano offers a rollicking, rough-edged taste of working-class Spain just a 10-minute walk from the Columbus statue. It has neither a phone nor a sign. Even the street number, which is normally posted above the door, is missing.

Starting about noon, local artisans, students and squat, bag-toting women flood into this narrow bar and charcuterie with a wooden-stemmed cement floor that appears to be in a converted garage. The bar is three deep in no time. Pushing and shoving is part of the fun here.

Behind the counter and under grass-spotted signs listing all kinds of sausages and cured meats, cooks hustle up charcuterie platters and sandwiches. Taste a ración of the delicious air-cured ham, luscious chorizo, butifarra (Catalan pork sausages that come both white and dark), or cecina, the dark, minimally salty air-cured beef that is a specialty of Burgos. The butifarra is especially savory; so too is a strong, chewy Basque chorizo called chistorra. Raciones go for \$1.25 to \$2.25.

Along the chest-high counter are bottles of cheap sparkling rosé that go for \$2.75 a bottle or 50 cents a glass. In any other setting this sweet, bubbly drink would be dismissed as a step above ginger ale. Somehow, though, the obtrusive Iberian setting and rugged food elevate it to a higher status.

**Barcelona Jabugo** (175 Paris; 204-20-47). This animated beer hall and tapas bar with a perpetually busy bar is a diverting place to sample exquisite Jabugo as well as many other types of charcuterie from around the country. Nibblers can stand at the bar or sit at one of the small tables in the back. Jabugo is expensive wherever you find it. At Barcelona Jabugo it costs about \$20 for a 3.5-ounce portion.

**HEAR THIS**

That old do-gooder Donald Trump went off to Harlem the other day, with Maria in tow, to give a check to the founder of Hale House, which cares for babies whose mothers are drug addicts or infected with AIDS. Clara Hale, whose 87th birthday it was, said thank you very much and kissed him on the cheek. We knew The Donald was concerned about safe sex, but we didn't know he cared this much about the poor. The check, drawn on the Taj Mahal casino (which not so long ago was involved in bankruptcy proceedings) was for \$30,000.



# U S U R E

## The Games: To Flee or Not to Flee

By Al Goodman

**B**ARCELONA.—To stay or to leave town? Barcelona residents are starting to make their choices, as the specter of the crunch looms. Some 30,000 athletes, coaches, journalists, onlookers will descend on Barcelona for the Olympic Games July 25 to Aug. 9, and that is just the tip of the iceberg.

Organizers hope that many residents will go on vacation. Some large factories are offering early vacations from July 15 through Aug. 15 (instead of entirely in August) and schools will hold earlier-than-usual exams so students can leave Barcelona or work as volunteers, said Adrian Mac Liman, a spokesman for the Barcelona Olympic Organizing Committee (COOB in Spanish).

City officials, he added, estimate that more than a third of Barcelona's 1.7 million cars normally would be out of town during the Olympics. But COOB is unsure of just how many will be away this year.

"Among my friends, there is a little bit of everything," Mac Liman explained. "Some say they'll stay and others say, 'My God, I can't wait to leave.'"

A group of Barcelona residents describe their plans:

Carlos Taché, art gallery owner: "I am going to stay, of course. I think the great majority of people are going to remain here." His gallery is participating in the Cultural Olympics, with a show by the sculptor Jaime Plensa. Taché has tickets for two events.

Eneida Garcia, a secretary at the General

for the opening and closing ceremonies. He said many residents may relocate to their nearby summer homes along the Mediterranean, but return for Olympic events.

Gabriel Jackson, professor emeritus of history and humanities at the University of California at San Diego, and a Barcelona resident since 1983: "I haven't given any thought to fleeing." How about his friends? "They say it will be noisy and the restaurants crowded. A lot of them talk about leaving, but I'm not sure they really mean it."

Carlos Martí, fourth generation owner of the family's wholesale fresh produce firm: "One of my sons is an Olympic volunteer. I can't be one because of my work." The family plans to stay at their usual residence six miles (10 kilometers) from Barcelona. They have tickets for some Olympic events.

Maria Angela Llinks, press department chief at the Catalan regional government (Generalitat) Department of Culture: She lives in San Cugat, 12 miles from Barcelona, and will be working as usual at least part of the time. "I only come to Barcelona to work. I suppose that until the Games start, we won't really know how the traffic will be."

Al Goodman reports from Spain for National Public Radio.

## With a PC, Be Your Own Agent

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**D**ELEGATION may be the key to effective management. But for business travel it often pays to hold the cards closer to your chest. Not that I don't trust my travel agent, you understand. But when he suggests routing me via Paris (with 40 minutes to transfer between Charles de Gaulle 1 and 2) instead of Schiphol and for



**The Frequent Traveler**

gets to mention that a "direct" flight to San Francisco involves a two-hour stopover and a change of aircraft, you will appreciate why I like to plan my own trips.

However good your travel agent, it always makes sense to tell him clearly what you want and test his advice with your own information. What's more, you want to be able to juggle your schedule on the road. Not all of us have local offices. And I don't know of a travel agent who is available at 3 A.M.

The best way to plan flights is to subscribe to a hard copy or electronic edition of the ABC Guide (published by the Reed Travel Group) or the Official Airline Guide. Both publish worldwide schedules and fares updated each month (ABC plans a new "corporate edition" in April which will include aircraft seat plans, city maps, airline lounges, car rental, passport and visa requirements and transportation to city center) and monthly pocket guides for those on the move. ABC has three pocket guides: Europe/Middle East/North Africa; North America; Asia/Pacific. OAG has four: Europe/Middle East/Africa; North America; Pacific/Asia; Latin America. They all show flights to major gateway cities in other regions.

The printed guides are useful. But it's the electronic editions, accessed on-line through a PC, that really help you control your travel. Both ABC and OAG list about 2 million flights and a million fares from 700 airlines around the world. Fares are updated daily and schedules weekly. ABC claims to list 60,000 hotels and OAG 43,000. You can check availability of airline seats or hotel rooms and in some countries make reservations.

Both systems are comparable in form and content and user friendly. You tap in where you are and where you want to go and roughly what time. You can either target a specific flight, or a series of connections, then view the fare alterna-

tives (with the conditions) or target a specific fare, or range of fares, and view the flights that offer them. You can then move back and forth between fares and schedules.

**U**NLIKE airline-controlled computer reservations systems (CRS), which tend to manipulate display screens in favor of their own flights, ABC and OAG are unbiased data-bases. Watch out for "code sharing" whereby airlines use the same flight number for what are two flights with a change of plane, sometimes with another carrier.

"We rely on the airline telling us if a flight is a transfer," says Peter Hazel, publishing director, electronic products, at ABC in London. "But if an airline markets it as a direct flight, then there's not a lot we can do."

A change of plane on a connection is clearly flagged, along with details of journey time—very important for a traveler," says Mike Mullany, director, electronic publishing, at OAG in London.

Access to ABC and OAG normally has to be made via a systems operator such as Mercury Link in Britain, Minitel in France, Deutsche Mailbox in Germany or CompuServe or Dialcom in the United States. OAG has a direct subscriber facility—but only in North America—for a one-time joining fee of \$25 and pay as you use. The prob-

lem when traveling is you must either hook up with a local network or make a long distance call home.

ABC and OAG have also come up with electronic guides which do not require you to be on-line: ABC Travel Disc and OAG FlightDisk for use with your PC or laptop. They come as compact discs and IBM compatible diskettes respectively. Both were introduced in December. Subscribers are mailed monthly updates of flight schedules. Neither has fares or hotel availability.

ABC Travel Disc will cost you \$225 (about \$350) and you'll need a CD ROM reader to run the data. But you get worldwide airline schedules. OAG FlightDisk costs £147; it can be loaded only once on the hard disk of up to three PCs. Schedules are limited in a similar way to the pocket guides: a North American edition lists domestic flights plus flights to other key cities; and a Europe/Africa/Middle East edition with similar limitations.

"It means flights from Hong Kong to Paris and San Francisco are there, but not Hong Kong to Tokyo," Mullany says. "ABC does have the world but OAG costs less and you don't need a CD ROM drive. We have four times the information of the pocket guides."

"FlightDisk is very simple to use. You can request schedules in a 12-hour or a 24-hour clock, search for flights by departure or arrival times, request preferred airlines, and customize your schedule dis-

plays. We give facts about frequent flier/stayer programs, plus a whole lot of basic travel information."

"ABC Travel Disc works like a book with the screen split into a left hand and right hand page," Hazel says. "On the left you enter your requests. What date do I want to go and my city pairs, plus do I have a preferred airline? My request is repeated in summary form on the left: the first six direct flights nearest to the time I select—which I can then compare with transfer flights. Then on the right hand side I tab down each entry and explode the ones I want into more detail—what aircraft type, where does it stop, for how long, cabin plans, types of meals and so. I put a tick against the flights I want and it is stored in my itinerary. I then put in my own information: meetings, phone numbers, where I'm staying, how to get from the airport and so on. I then tab down again and say I want to come back in two days, and the machine works out automatically flights between the city pairs."

The idea with both ABC Travel Disc and OAG FlightDisk is to send a travel agent either a printed itinerary or an electronic request to book the flights you want. Your agent should then come back to you with a quote for fares. He needs to know how flexible you are and how much you're prepared to give up for a better deal.

You'll get the most from your agent by being a better customer.

## DO'S AND DON'TS

**Tickets**

Do buy your tickets before leaving home. Official agents, authorized by national Olympic committees, sell anything from tickets for single events to fully fledged tour packages. The agents include:

Britain: SportsWorld Travel, Abingdon Oxon. Tel. (235) 554 844; fax 554 841.

France: Sport Travel, Boulogne. Tel. (1) 4761 9911; fax 4761 0709.

Germany: Deutsches Reisebüro GmbH, Datteln, Frankfurt. Tel. (69) 9588 3630; 9588 3637; fax 9588 3607, 9588 3606.

Italy: C.L.T. Viaggi, Rome. Tel. (6) 479 4267; fax 479 4307.

Japan: Dentus Inc. Sports and Culture Business Division, Tokyo. Tel. (3) 3344 5314; fax 3345 6346.

United States: Olson Travelworld, Manhattan Beach, California. Tel. (415) 362 5801; fax 362 6026.

**Package Tours**

Don't let official ticket agencies oblige you to buy an all-inclusive tour. Any such attempt should be reported to the national Olympic committee.

**Hotels**

Do check other sources for rooms. Some one and two-star hotels, described as "very modest" by a tourism official, still have rooms. The price for a single bed ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 pesetas (\$37 to \$76) per night.

**Bed and Breakfast**

Do contact Barcelona Bed-and-Breakfast, organized by the Barcelona Olympic Organization Committee and Gremio, the local hotel association, which offers accommodations in 600 private homes. For information and reservations: contact the Barcelona Tourism Office, tel. 215 44 77; fax 215 42 76. The two agencies are creating a Banco de Casas, or Bed Bank, a service offering cheap lodgings that include beds in schools, sports halls and camping sites in and around Barcelona. A central phone number will be available from the Barcelona Tourism Office by the end of April.

**Private Agencies**

Don't overlook private agencies in Barcelona that offer accommodations in private homes or bed-and-breakfast establishments. These generally require a stay of at least 10 days. Most ask for a 30 to 50 percent deposit.

Albaina, 37 Copernic, 1er, 08021 Barcelona, tel. 414 66 79.

Barcelona Urbe '92, 118 Consell de Cent, 08015 Barcelona, tel. 426 26 77.

Barcelona Alojamiento, 12 Pelayo, Pral., 08011 Barcelona, 268 4357.

Katherine Kudell Service, 460 Balmes, Eritl., 08022 Barcelona, 418 64 11.

Search International, 401 Diagonal, Ate., 08008 Barcelona, 415 38 33.

## Watch Out, Disney! Anheuser-Busch Plans Park Near Barcelona

By Adam Bryant  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Anheuser-Busch says it plans to open a theme park and resort near Barcelona in 1995.

The 400-acre (160-hectare) theme park, the company's first such project outside North America, will be fashioned after Busch Gardens in Williamsburg, Virginia. The villages in the Spanish park will represent life in Polynesia, China and Mexico, as well as the American Old West and the Catalonia region of Spain.

The \$400 million project will include 31 rides, a resort, golf course, and residential and commercial areas.

Construction is scheduled to begin later this year.

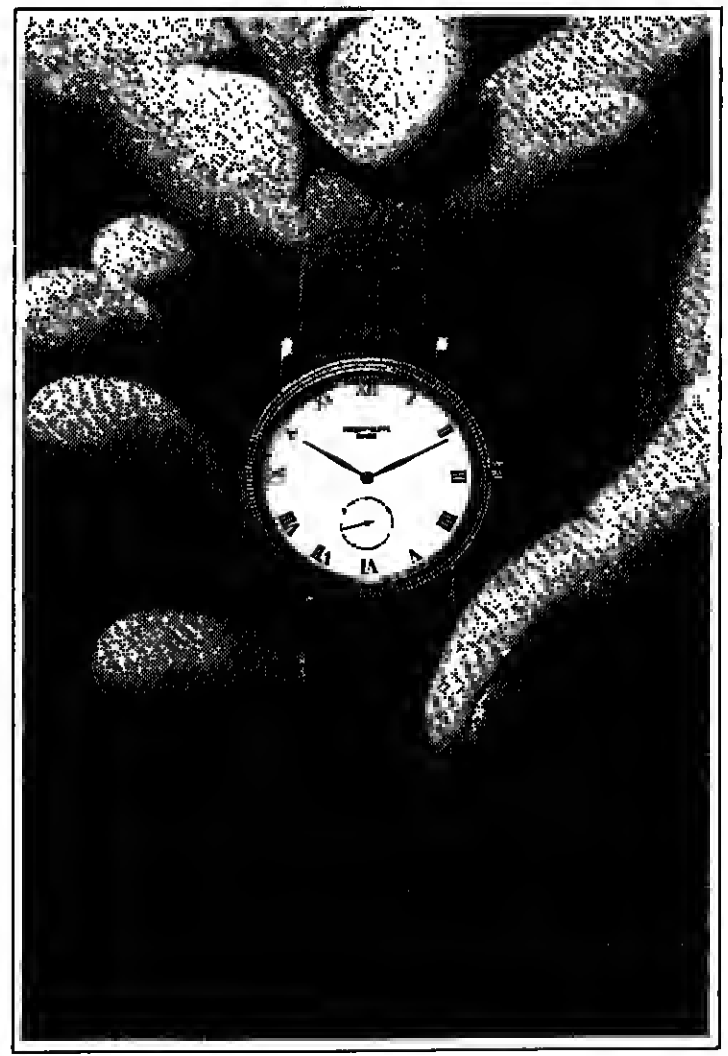
W. Randolph Baker, an Anheuser-Busch vice president and group executive, said the park would probably draw 2.5 million to 3 million visitors a year.

Anheuser-Busch's project will compete from a distance with Euro Disney, the \$4.4 billion theme park east of Paris set to open April 12. A Walt Disney World spokesman said a Busch park in Spain would likely complement Euro Disney. In Florida, Busch's Sea World and Busch Gardens parks help Walt Disney World draw tourists to the state, he said.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA**
- Linz: Neue Galerie (tel. 93.38.00). To May 2: "Aard Appel." An overview of the Dutch artist's work.
- Vienna: Kunsthaus Wien (tel. 712.04.95). To April 30: Duane Hanson's life-size realist sculptures made of fiberglass.
- BELOJUM**
- Brussels: Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 511.90.84). To April 30: One hundred and thirty-five paintings by J. M. W. Turner (1771-1851) that were inspired by Belgian and northern French scenes.
- BRITAIN**
- London: Accademia Italiana (tel. 225.34.74). To June 21: "Rediscovering Pompeii." Two hundred objects excavated from the ruins of Pompeii.
- Barbican Centre (tel. 838.4141). To April 28: "Leaves of Grass." Includes over 50 poem posters, by Paul Peter Piech, that pay homage to Walt Whitman.
- Museum of the Moving Image (tel. 929.8338, ext. 415). To May 31: "Catching the Action, Muybridge and the Chronophotographers." A look at the early sequence photographers, who were the precursors of cinema.
- Manchester City Art Gallery (tel. 236.82.44). To June 7: "Turner and the Pacific Landscape." The museum's collection of watercolors and oil paintings.
- CANADA**
- Montreal: Canadian Center for Architecture (tel. 938.70.00). To May 24: "The Architect's Sketchbook." Exploration of ways in which architects use
- books as tools in the process of architectural creation.
- FINLAND**
- Helsinki: Museum of Applied Arts (tel. 174465). To April 20: "Helen Drutt Collection." Modern jewelry by the American artist.
- FRANCE**
- Arles: Espace Van Gogh (tel. 90.96.29.35). To June 14: Drawings, watercolors and gouaches by the sculptor Ossip Zadkine (1890-1967).
- Paris: Grand Palais (tel. 48.04.38.86 for ticket reservations). To June 1: "Toulouse-Lautrec." Seventy paintings and 100 drawings, lithographs and posters.
- La Tour Eiffel (tel. 45.78.74.89). To June 30: "Visions d'Europe." Featuring 50 European artists and 90 ceptels.
- GERMANY**
- Cologne: Museum Ludwig (tel. 221.23.79). To April 21: Pop Art show including the works of David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Andy Warhol and Claus Oldenburg, among others. Also, photographs of Lisette Model (1902-83).
- HONG KONG**
- Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel. 734.2120). To May 2: "City Vibrance — Recent Works in Western Media by Hong Kong Artists." Photography, painting and ceramics by artists based in Hong Kong.
- IRELAND**
- Dublin: Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel. 718.866). To May 10: "Sounding the Depths." Mixed media exhibition by Louise Walsh and Pauline Cummins.
- ISRAEL**
- Jerusalem: The Israel Museum (tel. 708.811). To May 15: "Joseph and Zuleikha — A Love Story." Islamic miniatures and paintings from various private collections. To July 7: "Hidden Reflections." Seven international artists present new work and installations.
- ITALY**
- Venice: Palazzo Grassi (tel. 52.31.680). To July 5: "Leonardo and Venice." A display of Leonardo da Vinci's drawings that he made while in Venice.
- JAPAN**
- Osaka: Yuzo Museum of Art (tel. 203.01.88). To June 7: "Tea Ceremony Utensils."
- MONACO**
- Monte-Carlo: Marisa del Re Gallery (tel. 93.25.65.99). To Sept. 30: "Femando Bottero Exposition." The Colombian artist's monumental sculptures on display.
- NETHERLANDS**
- Amsterdam: Die Nederlandse Opera (tel. 551.89.22). April 13: World premiere of Alfred Schnittke's "Life With an Idiot," conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich. Other performances: April 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28 and 30.
- GRONINGER**
- Groninger Museum (tel. 18.33.43). To April 12: "Dragon King of the Sea." Japanese decorative art from the Meiji period (1868-1912) includes bronze, lacquerwork and cloisonné enamel objects.
- POLAND**
- Warsaw: National Museum in Warsaw (tel. 21.10.31). To May 31: "20th-Century Polish Art." About 200 paintings, prints, sculptures and installations comprise this exhibition that traces avant-garde trends in Polish art since the beginning of the 20th century.
- SPAIN**
- Madrid: Galeria de Arte (tel. 431.55.95). To April 25: "Miguel Conde." Paintings that have been described as "snatches of a magnificent" in the chaos... a tumble of images of people going through their daily round.
- SWITZERLAND**
- Zurich: Kunsthause Zurich (tel. 251.67.65). To April 20: "Walter de Maria." The artist's Minimalist sculpture traces the museum's courtyard.
- UNITED STATES**
- Los Angeles: The Museum of Contemporary Art (tel. 621.27.86). To May 17: "The Marcia Simon Weisman Collection" shows 60 works by Bauhausberg, Max Ernst and Willem de Kooning.
- New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10). To May 17: "Bertozzi." Covers 160 French landscape paintings of the 18th century, including Diaz, Millet and Rousseau.

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If



a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.

## PATEK PHILIPPE GENEVE

Patek Philippe S.A.  
41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva 3 - Switzerland

**Solution to Puzzle of April 2**

|    |            |          |         |
|----|------------|----------|---------|
| 1  | SEALED     | CLARA    | IMPS    |
| 2  | ANDIA      | LOGAN    | NERO    |
| 3  | DOODLESACK | FOIL     |         |
| 4  | ACR        | EAT      | ELBOWED |
| 5  | THEBAR     | DREAM    |         |
| 6  | USAGE      | TREMOR   |         |
| 7  | BELT       | SEPT     | DROVE   |
| 8  | OMIT       | ATRIP    | CHET    |
| 9  | LIMIT      | AIDA     | IONS    |
| 10 | DRONES     | VESPA    |         |
| 11 | SATIE      | SOLACE   |         |
| 12 | HACKMAN    | PAU      | POL     |
| 13 | AIRO       | LOGGRIPS |         |
| 14 | SLOE       | INANE    | ALAI    |
| 15 | PIPS       | NESTS    | NENE    |

**DOWN**

1 Like brie  
2 Balsam variety  
3 Côte d'—  
4 "I—kick from champagne"  
5 Postponement  
6 In a vain manner

7 W.W. II initials  
8 Count calories  
9 Make certain  
10 S.A. rodents  
11 Take— (oufter financial loss)  
12 Composer Frederick King?  
13 Assembly  
14 Made do  
15 Anatomical  
16 "—and Circumstance"  
17 Jai—  
18 Brief sleep  
19 Eero Saarinen's father  
20 Raskolnikov's love  
21 Rage  
22 Canticle  
23 Actress Munson  
24 Like a fictional duckling  
25 Condo's kin  
26 Shady spot  
27 Beyond's partner  
28 Philosopher Kierkegaard  
29 Common or horse chaser  
30 End of a Poe title  
31 Night light  
32 Logan or Cinders  
33 "Today— man"  
34 —years (aged)  
35 Jerk  
36 New Guinea port

**ACROSS**

1 All-male  
5 Electron tube  
10 Buddies  
14 Sheep  
15 Rodgers' musical of 1970?  
23 —the ramparts...  
24 In a hurry  
25 Handle roughly  
26 Courtesy role  
28 Named  
34 Scads  
36 Sales  
40 Musical fruit?  
43 —Peak  
44 Reddish wildcat

**DOWN**

21 Rodgers' musical of 1970?  
22 —the ramparts...  
24 In a hurry  
25 Handle roughly  
26 Courtesy role  
28 Named  
34 Scads  
36 Sales  
40 Musical fruit?  
43 —Peak  
44 Reddish wildcat

45 Der— (Adenauer)  
46 Re Muslim teachings  
48 Saw or law attachment  
49 Musical hound?  
50 Bud's sidekick  
51 Musical fairy king?  
52 Environmentalist's concern  
53 Frayed  
54 Musical food wrapping?  
55 Twain's— Diary  
56 Teddy bear's look-alike  
57 Eastern bigwig  
58 Descartes  
59 Sam of the links  
70 Sally or Ayn







**WALL STREET WATCH**

**Cash Turned From Trash To Gold in First Quarter**

By Tom Redburn  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Flayed by growing public doubts over the Maastricht agreement, leaders of the European Community are struggling to find a way to revive the spirit of European unity they achieved in December. So far they are not having much success.

Many analysts say that the Treaty on European Union reached in the Dutch city of Maastricht, rather than submerging the differences among nations within a stronger European Community, has served to bring them to the surface. And the conflicts promise only to intensify as the EC moves to bring more nations into the club.

"Instead of looking to the real problems of the new Europe," said Jochem Thies, editor of Europe-Archiv at the German Institute for Foreign Affairs in Bonn, "the

NEW YORK — "Cash" went the Wall Street refrain as 1991 ended, "is trash." So low were the prevailing interest rates on savings accounts, money market funds and Treasury bills that investors would have to turn to the stock and bond markets to find decent returns, the conventional wisdom held.

So what happened in the first quarter of 1992? "Cash," as the financial community calls short-term investments, did better than stocks or bonds. Investors who kept their money in cash had positive returns, albeit small ones, while investors in stocks and bonds lost money.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, for example, fell more than 2 percent in the quarter, even after adjusting for dividend income, and J.P. Morgan's index of government bonds showed a decline of 1.6 percent, as long-term interest rates rose.

Anyone who decided to stick with last year's big winners, the biotechnology stocks, could easily have lost 30 percent. That is not to say that no stock investors did well. Those wise enough, or lucky enough, to have bought baskets of cyclical stocks, with a sprinkling of previously unloved banks, had a wonderful quarter. And the Russell 2,000 index of small stocks was up 7.3 percent, with many of the best performers among the smallest stocks, which few money managers own.

The general softness of stocks did not seem to discourage investors, however.

When March figures are in, mutual-fund buyers alone will probably have poured a record \$19 billion, or perhaps \$20 billion, into stock funds during the quarter. That would almost be enough to absorb the entire \$21.2 billion in stock offerings during the quarter, as reflected in figures from IDD Information Services.

**SUCH PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM** in a flat market is not exactly typical, and it reflects the fact that many investors have barely noticed that the great bull market has paused. The Dow Jones industrial average, the index most investors notice most, touched several record highs during the quarter and was up almost 3 percent for the quarter, when dividends are included.

That run-up reflects a great performance by Walt Disney Co. and a big rebound in General Motors Corp., a stock that should benefit greatly from the economic recovery that Wall Street so firmly anticipates.

Moreover, the performance figures would probably look a lot better if the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, had not moved to slash the discount rate on Dec. 20 and had waited until the new year began. When stocks soared in the final 10 sessions of 1991, it turned what had been a good year into a great one.

Byron R. Wien, the chief U.S. equity strategist for Morgan Stanley, calls it "the Greenspan curse," since money managers could have used the late December performance in their 1992 numbers but will not be able to. He thinks stocks now are likely to move lower.

For many stocks, the rally that ended in early January marked a great time to sell.

Bob Farrell, the chief market analyst at Merrill Lynch, said 28 percent of the more than 4,000 stocks tracked by Merrill had fallen at least 20 percent from their January highs. He thinks weakness may continue for a few weeks but that a rally will start before the end of April.

There are still plenty of bulls. "This is a short-lived flat spot in an ongoing bull market," said Steve Einhorn, the co-chairman of Goldman Sachs's investment policy committee.

Contrary to the arguments of many, Mr. Einhorn said stocks were still fairly valued relative to interest rates, and he forecast that continued buying by individual investors would help push shares higher.

**Many investors have barely noticed that the great bull market has paused.**

**Duchy Convicts 2 in Drug Case**

By Charles Goldsmith  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — Ending a closely watched trial in which Luxembourg shed some of the mantle of banking secrecy, a court there sentenced two Colombian businessmen Thursday to prison terms of 5 years and of 34 months for laundering \$36 million in drug money.

A third man was acquitted for lack of evidence in the five-month trial, which authorities said sent a message that the grand duchy was serious about cracking down on questionable banking activities. Such practices have often given Luxembourg a notorious reputation in international financial circles.

"We hope this makes the criminals understand that we do not want their money," said Etienne Schmit, deputy prosecuting attorney for the country of 380,000 people.

A three-judge panel sentenced Edgar Garcia Manilla, 45, to 5 years in prison, the maximum allowed, and fined him 10 million Luxembourg francs (\$295,000). Franklin Jurado, 43, was sentenced to 34 months in prison and was fined 5 million francs. Attorneys for the men said they would appeal.

Ricardo Mabecha Bustos, 49, was acquitted.

"You say it's a verdict, we say it's a scandal," said Jean-Jacques Schonkert, an attorney for Mr. Jurado.

Mr. Schonkert said the court had unfairly rejected much of the defendants' evidence, and he complained that the country's bankruptcy law was unfair.

See **SECRECY**, Page 13

**Banking Secrecy Diluted**

**A Plea From the Top for Tokyo Stocks**

By Steven Brull  
*International Herald Tribune*

TOKYO — Japan witnessed the peculiar ritual Thursday of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urging leaders of his country's securities industry to come to the aid of their own equities market.

The appeal came amid growing fears that the stock-market slump threatened to hinder the nation's economic recovery, as well as Mr. Miyazawa's party's chances at elections this July.

It also came on the day when the Tokyo stock market's main

**Deutsche Lobbies EC Bank**

**Wants a German To Head 'Eurofed'**

By Richard E. Smith  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank, lent its voice on Thursday to the growing chorus in Germany calling for the new European central bank to be located in Frankfurt. But it went a step further, saying that the bank's first chief should be a German.

The appeal was issued at the bank's annual news conference, at German inflation jumps, Page 13.

which Deutsche Bank also announced record results for 1991.

A heated debate has erupted in Germany about the dangers of losing the Deutsche mark and the stability it symbolizes as a result of the transition to monetary union that the 12 European Community states mapped out in December in the Dutch city of Maastricht.

A board member, Ulrich Cartelieri, said at the news conference that the crucial task of persuading Germans to accept a common currency "is less likely to be achieved by way of elaborate explanations of complicated treaty texts, no matter how convincing they may be, than through establishing the European central bank in Frankfurt with, at least in the beginning, a German at the helm."

A number of European cities are competing fiercely to be chosen as the site for the bank, which is to be founded at the end of the decade.

Deutsche Bank said group operating profit rose 16 percent, to 5.97 billion DM (\$3.46 billion), while

See **DEUTSCHE**, Page 13

**In Blow to Hongkong Bank, Li to Leave Board**

*Bloomberg Business News*

HONG KONG — Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong businessman, announced Thursday that he would leave the boards of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its parent company, HSBC Holdings PLC, in a move that analysts said might hurt the reputation of the banking group.

"Mr. Li does have a tremendous amount of influence in Hong Kong and possibly in China and his departure is probably not the best for the bank," said Alan Wong, banking analyst with S.G. Warburg & Co.

Mr. Li, who has a controlling interest in the Cheung Kong (Holdings) group of investment companies and is one of Hong Kong's wealthiest businessmen, will step

**CS PRIME METAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY**  
société anonyme  
56, Grand-Rue, Luxembourg  
R. C. Luxembourg B 30 197

**To the unitholders of CS PRIME METAL**

**Merger with CS GOLD MINES**

As reported previously, CS PRIME METAL and CS GOLD MINES, an investment fund under Luxembourg law, have been merged as of 31 March 1992.

Settlement of unit certificates deposited with the Custodian bank or the paying agent after the date of the merger will be based on the denomination of the unit certificates, and the corresponding exchange ratios have been determined according to the net asset value of the respective certificates on 31 March 1992.

In exchange for the CS PRIME METAL unit certificates listed below, the unitholder will receive the number of CS GOLD MINES unit certificates stated below as well as the amount stated beside it. The amount will be refunded by bank cheque, remittance to a bank account or in cash after conversion into the respective national currency of the paying office's country of domicile.

- Each certificate with a denomination of one category A unit of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to US \$ 168.88.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of ten category A units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to nine CS GOLD MINES units of category A plus US \$ 146.34.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 100 category A units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 88 CS GOLD MINES units of category A plus US \$ 110.28.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 1,000 category A units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 886 CS GOLD MINES units of category A plus US \$ 87.96.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 10,000 category A units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 8,865 CS GOLD MINES units of category A plus US \$ 33.90.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of one category B unit of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to US \$ 188.48.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of ten category B units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to nine CS GOLD MINES units of category B plus US \$ 122.49.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 100 category B units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 97 CS GOLD MINES units of category B plus US \$ 9.77.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 1,000 category B units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 970 CS GOLD MINES units of category B plus US \$ 97.70.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 10,000 category B units of CS PRIME METAL entitles the holder to 9,705 CS GOLD MINES units of category B plus US \$ 109.05.
- The amounts stated above which are payable to the unitholders may be invested in additional units of CS GOLD MINES without being subject to an issuing fee or an agency commission.
- Luxembourg, 31 March 1992
- CS PRIME METAL MANAGEMENT COMPANY

**To the unitholders of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND**

**Merger with CS EURO BLUE CHIPS**

As reported previously, the CS EURO FINANCE FUND and CS EURO BLUE CHIPS, an investment fund under Luxembourg law, have been merged as of 31 March 1992.

Settlement of unit certificates deposited with the Custodian bank or the paying agent after the date of the merger will be based on the denomination of the unit certificates, and the corresponding exchange ratios have been determined according to the net asset value of the respective certificates on 31 March 1992.

In exchange for the CS EURO FINANCE FUND unit certificates listed below, the unitholder will receive the number of CS EURO BLUE CHIPS unit certificates stated below as well as the amount stated beside it. The amount will be refunded by bank cheque, remittance to a bank account or in cash after conversion into the respective national currency of the paying office's country of domicile.

- Each certificate with a denomination of one category A unit of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to DM 207.31.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of ten category A units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to nine CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category A plus DM 30.37.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 100 category A units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 81 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category A plus DM 78.73.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 1,000 category A units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 813 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category A plus DM 88.39.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 10,000 category A units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 8,133 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category A plus DM 182.99.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of one category B unit of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to DM 207.31.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of ten category B units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to eight CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category B plus DM 224.46.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 100 category B units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 89 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category B plus DM 164.88.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 1,000 category B units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 897 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category B plus DM 31.24.
  - Each certificate with a denomination of 10,000 category B units of the CS EURO FINANCE FUND entitles the holder to 8,971 CS EURO BLUE CHIPS units of category B plus DM 81.32.
- The amounts stated above which are payable to the unitholders may be invested in additional units of CS EURO BLUE CHIPS without being subject to an issuing fee or an agency commission.
- Luxembourg, 31 March 1992
- CS EURO FINANCE FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

**CURRENCY RATES**

April 2

| Currency      | Per \$ | Per 100 | Per 1000 | Per 10000 | Per 100000 |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Australian    | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| British       | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| French        | 6.55   | 655     | 6550     | 65500     | 655000     |
| German        | 1.36   | 136     | 1360     | 13600     | 136000     |
| Italian       | 1.36   | 136     | 1360     | 13600     | 136000     |
| Japanese      | 160    | 16000   | 160000   | 1600000   | 16000000   |
| Swiss         | 1.48   | 148     | 1480     | 14800     | 148000     |
| Spanish       | 166    | 16600   | 166000   | 1660000   | 16600000   |
| Portuguese    | 200    | 20000   | 200000   | 2000000   | 20000000   |
| Belgian       | 36     | 3600    | 36000    | 360000    | 3600000    |
| Dutch         | 3.6    | 360     | 3600     | 36000     | 360000     |
| Scandinavian  | 136    | 13600   | 136000   | 1360000   | 13600000   |
| South African | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Canadian      | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Israeli       | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Indian        | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Thai          | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Malaysian     | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Singapore     | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Philippine    | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Indonesian    | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Chinese       | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |
| Yen           | 1.595  | 159.5   | 1595     | 15950     | 159500     |

Charges in Australia, London and Zurich. Quotes in other centers: New York closes rates and Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

To buy one pound: To buy one dollar: Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

**INTEREST RATES**

April 2

| Term    | Rate  | Term    | Rate  |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 3-month | 4.75% | 30-day  | 4.75% |
| 6-month | 4.75% | 90-day  | 4.75% |
| 1-year  | 4.75% | 1-year  | 4.75% |
| 2-year  | 4.75% | 2-year  | 4.75% |
| 3-year  | 4.75% | 3-year  | 4.75% |
| 4-year  | 4.75% | 4-year  | 4.75% |
| 5-year  | 4.75% | 5-year  | 4.75% |
| 10-year | 4.75% | 10-year | 4.75% |
| 15-year | 4.75% | 15-year | 4.75% |
| 20-year | 4.75% | 20-year | 4.75% |
| 25-year | 4.75% | 25-year | 4.75% |
| 30-year | 4.75% | 30-year | 4.75% |

Source: Reuters

**Key Money Rates**

April 2

| Term    | Rate  | Term    | Rate  |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 3-month | 4.75% | 30-day  | 4.75% |
| 6-month | 4.75% | 90-day  | 4.75% |
| 1-year  | 4.75% | 1-year  | 4.75% |
| 2-year  | 4.75% | 2-year  | 4.75% |
| 3-year  | 4.75% | 3-year  | 4.75% |
| 4-year  | 4.75% | 4-year  | 4.75% |
| 5-year  | 4.75% | 5-year  | 4.75% |
| 10-year | 4.75% | 10-year | 4.75% |
| 15-year | 4.75% | 15-year | 4.75% |
| 20-year | 4.75% | 20-year | 4.75% |
| 25-year | 4.75% | 25-year | 4.75% |
| 30-year | 4.75% | 30-year | 4.75% |

Source: Reuters

**U.S. Money Market Funds**

April 2

| Fund  | Assets | Yield |
|---|--------|-------|
| Mutual Shares                                 | 1.63   | 4.75% |
| Money Market                                  | 4.20   | 4.75% |
| Source: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith |        |       |

**Asian Dollar Deposits**

April 2

| Term    | Rate  | Term    | Rate  |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1-month | 4.75% | 1-month | 4.75% |
| 3-month | 4.75% | 3-month | 4.75% |
| 6-month | 4.75% | 6-month | 4.75% |
| 1-year  | 4.75% | 1-year  | 4.75% |

Source: Reuters

**GOLD**

April 2

| Market            | Price  | Market            | Price  |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| London            | 342.00 | London            | 342.00 |
| Paris (12.5 troy) | 342.25 | Paris (12.5 troy) | 342.25 |
| Zurich            | 342.25 | Zurich            | 342.25 |
| London            | 342.25 | London            | 342.25 |
| New York          | 342.25 | New York          | 342.25 |
| Source: Reuters   |        | Source: Reuters   |        |

**For Investment Information**

read THE MONEY REPORT even Saturday in the IHT



Tokyo Woes Spook Investors in U.S.

Blair, director of trading at County NatWest Securities. Trading was active despite reservations about Friday's release of the March employment report...

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Concerns on Jobs Data Weigh Down the Dollar

investors looking for a brisk economic recovery. The higher-than-expected jobless claims were one such sign...

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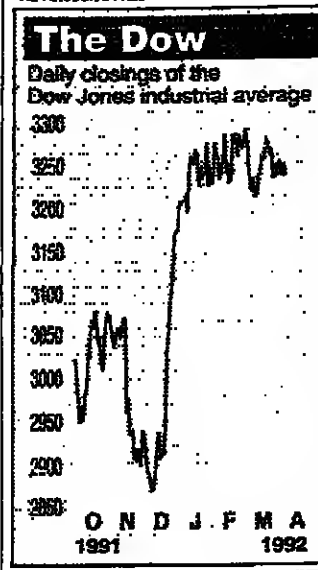


Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various market indices and their performance.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various market indices and their performance.

Table with columns: Date, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Dow Jones averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists Standard & Poor's indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists NYSE indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists NASDAQ indexes.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists AMEX stock index.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists Dow Jones bond averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists NYSE most actives.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists AMEX most actives.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists NYSE diary.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists AMEX diary.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists previous NASDAQ diary.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists NYSE diary.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Today. Lists AMEX diary.

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev, Close. Lists European futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists Food futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists Metals futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists Financial futures.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Lists 3-month Eurodollars.

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Factory Orders Advance

NEW YORK (HT) — Factory orders rose in February for the second successive month, the Commerce Department reported Thursday...

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AIRLINES: France, U.S. Fly at Each Other Over Trans-Atlantic Traffic

(Continued from page 1) ing capacity so sharply this year. "We don't want to be victims of their excesses," one French industry official said...

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns: Market, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists world stock markets.

U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists U.S. futures.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table with columns: Market, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists U.S. market close.



EUROPE

West German Inflation Jumps to 4.7%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WIESBADEN, Germany — Inflation in Western Germany rose to a 4.7 percent annual rate in March, from 4.3 percent in February, the Federal Statistics Office reported Thursday.

Economists had predicted the sharp rise, attributing it to an increase in tobacco taxes and a low 1991 base level. Many analysts said they expected inflation to peak at the current level.

The rate was the highest since the 4.7 percent rate recorded in November 1982.

The monthly inflation rate was 0.3 percent in March, down from 0.6 percent in February.

The data came as Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann announced the launch of a round-table aimed at reducing inflation.

Mr. Möllemann, in an interview published Thursday in the Stuttgarter Nachrichten daily, proposed what he called "concerted action" for this autumn that would seek to forge a dialogue among federal, state and district authorities, employers and unions. The aim would be to "find a medium-term consensus for a policy committed to growth and stability."

Mr. Möllemann expressed renewed concern about inflation, saying the figure of "4.5 percent or somewhat more, in federal terms, is clearly too high."

The government is struggling to keep pay raises to less than 5 percent. Sixworkers have obtained a 6.34 percent increase, which appears to be the benchmark sought by millions of public-sector workers and bank employees.

Bundesbank Profit Hits Record

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Thursday it was transferring a record 14.46 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.8 billion) of its 1991 profit to the Bonn government, which is desperately in need of cash to rebuild Eastern Germany.

The sum is well above the 7 billion DM Bonn had projected in its budget and should aid in covering the costs of reunification. The Bundesbank's total profit was 15.21 billion DM, slightly above analysts' predictions of 14 to 15 billion DM, and up 67 percent from the central bank's 1990 profit of 9.11 billion DM. In that year, 8.27 billion DM was transferred to Bonn.

The administration of Chancellor Helmut Kohl has received more than 80 billion DM in transfers from the Bundesbank since it took power in 1982.

Mr. Möllemann also called for belt-tightening and a new effort to reduce subsidies.

The statistics office also announced final inflation figures for February, showing that prices rose 0.6 percent from January and 4.3 percent from February 1991. The figures had been delayed slightly because the office was working on a recalculation of the base index using 1991 prices.

A statistics office spokesman said the figures for March were

still based on 1985 prices. Final March figures are expected in about 10 days.

Another report showed an improvement in the German trade picture. The government said Thursday that the nation's trade surplus surged to 2.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.33 billion) in February, from 100 million DM in January.

Imports fell 2.9 percent from a month earlier, to \$2.75 billion DM, and exports rose 1.1 percent, to \$4.97 billion DM.

The German current-account deficit, which includes such so-called invisible items as shipping, insurance and tourism, also narrowed. The deficit totaled 2 billion DM in February, compared with 6.7 billion DM in January, the statistics office said, citing provisional figures.

Alex Magosa, German market analyst at Map Securities in London, said the 4.5 percent rise in exports from a year earlier was "a very good sign indeed."

"But it's a bit worrying that imports are keeping pace," he said. Imports in February were 5.5 percent higher than a year earlier. (Reuters, AFP)

Redland Profit Slides But Outlook Is Upbeat

LONDON — Redland PLC, which recently acquired a major rival in a takeover battle, said Thursday that 1991 pretax profit fell 24 percent but that it saw signs of hope for 1992.

Redland's announcement that pretax profit totaled £186 million (\$320.8 million), down from £245 million in 1990, was not a surprise, as the company had made its financial position clear during the fight to win control of Steeley PLC.

However, Redland shares rose 13 pence to 463 pence because of the generally upbeat statement about prospects for 1992 and its strong balance sheet position.

Redland, the largest building-materials company in Britain, won the takeover battle last month and said Thursday that it had already started work on merging the two businesses.

It said during the takeover battle that it expected to rationalize the combined business, reducing the overcapacity that was plaguing the sector and resulting in annual cost savings of up to £30 million, plus substantial tax advantages.

These benefits are among factors that have encouraged market analysts to predict a rebound in 1992 profit, to around £230 million.

Gerald Corbett, the company's finance director, said Redland did not make forecasts on future profits. But he noted that Redland would not allow market analysts to take such a positive view if it were greatly out of line with reality.

He said a strong balance sheet with gearing—the ratio of borrowings to shareholders' funds—of 10 percent as of Dec. 31, and the fact that the group now depended only slightly on the weak British market, provided grounds for optimism.

Redland is in a better position than its British rivals "because we are broadly spread around the world because of our very strong balance sheet and because of the Steeley benefits which will be coming through," Mr. Corbett said in an interview.

Redland said the British market was showing no signs of underlying recovery, although revenue was higher earlier this year because of favorable weather.

But there were signs of improvement in its U.S. and Australian markets, and construction activity remained high in Germany.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various stock indices with their respective values and changes.

Very briefly:

- Volksswagen AG's management board chairman, Carl Hahn, said Central and Eastern Europe's car industry needed protection against Japanese imports.
Procedia AB said it was placing its SARA hotel chain, currently operating at a loss, in a new travel and hotel group to be owned with the Swedish retail co-operative KF; the new group will seek a market listing.
British Telecommunications PLC awarded a \$2.5 million, five-year contract to Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Media Laboratory to develop computerized tools to "see" and "understand" images.
Jurg Marquardt Holding AG, a Swiss publishing concern, said it had bought a majority stake in a Hungarian daily newspaper that was part of the late Robert Maxwell's financial empire.
Lasso PLC's Canadian subsidiary will become the first to produce oil commercially off Canada's east coast later this year.
Skoda Plzen, Czechoslovakia's largest engineering group, said it had signed a joint-venture deal with Secheron of Switzerland to produce parts for electrical traction engines, trolley buses and tramways.
Vereinte Elektricitätswerke Westfalen AG said 1991 group after-tax profit slipped to 165 million Deutsche marks (\$100 million), from 171 million DM, while sales rose to 6.73 billion DM, from 6.33 billion DM.
NYT, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

DOUBTS: In Search of Unity, EC Is Singing the Post-Maastricht Blues

(Continued from first finance page)

of a newly reunited Germany with those of the rest of Western Europe. Instead, Germans have responded, for the first time, by questioning whether they should sacrifice their sacred Deutsche mark on the altar of European unity.

And since the agreement, which included promises from the rich nations of the EC to help ease the burden of the poorer ones, both Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister John Major of Britain have insisted that they would resist plans from Brussels for more money in the next five-year budget.

The agreement was forged out of difficult but politically necessary compromises among the 12 heads of state and government who gathered at Maastricht, and each of those leaders went home from the summit meeting claiming victory. But some of the central hopes of Maastricht's progenitors were dashed.

"They wanted a seamless Community," said Jim Rollo, director of European economic studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. "Instead, Maa-

stricht has embedded the whole idea of a two-tier or multilayer Europe. They promised to help overcome the democratic deficit. But if anything, the treaty has given even more power to central bankers and other technocrats.

"The irony is that Maastricht, in many ways, may have turned out almost exactly the reverse of what its architects originally intended."

Now, as the process of ratification of the European summit agreement gets under way, approval is no longer seen as a simple rubber-stamping operation. Largely because of a shaky economic climate and aging leadership, many of Europe's once popular politicians are receding.

In Germany, despite broad support for the Maastricht pact within major political parties, Bonn confronts a grass-roots rebellion over its European policy. The agreement, widely viewed by outsiders as a symbol of Germany's assertion of its economic leadership of Europe, has produced an almost schizophrenic reaction among Germans.

On one side, Mr. Kohl faces complaints that he failed to push political union far enough. On the other, he must contend with those

who say the costs of German integration and European unity have simply become too heavy to bear. Many of the complaints come from the same people.

In France, meanwhile, voters registered a strong protest in recent elections not only against the aging leadership of President François Mitterrand but also against the well-worn politicians of the moderate right. Torn by public fear of immigrants, Paris is gearing up for a bitter debate over a seemingly innocuous provision that would allow EC nationals to vote in municipal and European parliamentary elections no matter where they are living.

And in Denmark, where voters will be asked on June 2 whether they approve of the Maastricht agreement, opinion polls currently register widespread opposition to the treaty.

There is still a good chance that all EC nations will end up approving the treaty this year. But a real possibility exists that it could be rejected in Denmark, or even in France if President Mitterrand is forced to put the issue to a popular vote. In Britain, a vigorous parliamentary debate took place before the Maastricht summit meeting.

Britain is one of the few countries in which the ratification process is likely to be relatively easy.

But to achieve approval, Euro enthusiasts could end up undermining their own goals. In place of their earlier, more idealistic pleas to European unity, political leaders have responded to the rising doubts with a new drumbeat emphasizing self-interested nationalism.

For example, Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal, who currently occupies the EC's rotating presidency, warns that some opposition parties in Lisbon are threatening to throw their weight against ratification of the Maastricht treaty if the Community does not accept a spending package that calls for increased aid for the southern rim of Europe. And Spain hints that it may block EC enlargement unless it gets more money.

The greatest turnaround has been in Germany.

Key architects of the agreement, such as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, no longer refer to the proposed common currency by its widely accepted name, the Euro. Instead, German leaders have started calling for a "Euro-mark."

Sun Alliance Posts £466 Million Loss

(Continued from first finance page)

LONDON — Sun Alliance Group PLC said Thursday that its 1991 pretax loss widened sharply, to £466.2 million (\$804 million), from £180.9 million a year earlier.

The results were no worse than had been signaled in December, however, and the company said a recovery in its battered markets was clearly in sight. But Sun Alliance noted that the immediate outlook in the insurance market remained difficult.

Sun Alliance, the largest insurance company in Britain, was hit hard by losses totaling £320 million on mortgage insurance, a major problem in the falling British housing market. A sharp rise in crime-related claims and housing-subsidence claims caused by Britain's unusually dry weather also bit deeply into reserves.

Deutsche Bank said that 84 percent of risks in some 60 countries were covered by reserves. Although it is one of the most active banks in the former Soviet Union and leads

the committee of Western creditor banks, it said its exposure to the successor states was "clearly" under 1 billion DM, with less than 100 million DM uninsured.

The bank also gave details of a program to monitor the misuse of insider information within the bank. A staff of 55 will compile lists of sensitive stocks and follow transactions carried out by Deutsche Bank personnel to detect foul play.

Deutsche Bank fired two staff members earlier this year after irregularities were discovered in securities deals. Frankfurt prosecutors are investigating several hundred deals from various companies for evasion of taxes on income from securities transactions.

DEUTSCHE: Ideas for EC Bank

(Continued from first finance page)

net profit rose 32 percent, to 1.41 billion DM. The dividend for 1991 was raised 1 DM from last year's payout, to 15 DM.

The bank said it was confident about the profit outlook for 1992. Deutsche Bank's results underlined the power of the German economy and banking system in a year when U.S., Japanese and British banks had notable problems.

Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank, the two other major German banks, are expected to announce similar results next week.

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SECURITY: 2 Drug Convictions

(Continued from first finance page)

secracy laws had been violated. "Because authorities could only have known some of these facts if the banks broke their secrecy laws."

As further evidence of secrecy violation, defense lawyers cited the fact that banks tipped off authorities before any official investigation had been launched. The prosecutors deny the charges.

Mr. Schmit said that Luxembourg had tightened its money-laundering laws in advance of European Community legislation enacted last year, which allows bank secrecy to be lifted to permit money-laundering inquiries.

In the case, authorities seized accounts in 33 banks in Luxembourg.

Austria, Denmark, Finland, Britain, France, Hungary, Italy and Monaco, maintaining that the accounts had been set up by the three defendants in order to launder drug money.

"It was a very complicated case," Mr. Schmit said. "There were many elements to prove. You must prove that the money came from drug trafficking and that the accused were aware of the origin of the money. It was the first trial of its kind in Luxembourg, and in certain ways the first one in Europe."

A Western diplomat said that the trial was the first pure drug-money laundering trial in Europe, and that it had thus been closely watched by foreign officials for its implications throughout the 12-nation EC.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Registered Office: L-152B Luxembourg, 5, Boulevard de la Foire R.C. Luxembourg B 8833

DIVIDEND NOTICE
At the Annual General Meeting held on March 31, 1992, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 1.05 (one dollar and five cents) per share on or after April 15, 1992 to shareholders of record on March 31, 1992 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon nr 23. The ex-dividend date is April 02, 1992.

Paying Agent: CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. L-2338 Luxembourg, 5, rue Pictoris

ECU D'OR

20 boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 Luxembourg
AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES
Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DES ACTIONNAIRES qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg le 21 avril 1992 à 11 heures, avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

- 1. Approbation du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration;
2. Approbation du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
3. Adoption des comptes de l'exercice au 31 décembre 1991;
4. Affection du résultat de l'exercice;
5. Décharge aux administrateurs;
6. Réélection des administrateurs sortants;
7. Divers.
Les résolutions des actionnaires lors de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire seront votées à une majorité simple des actionnaires présents et votants. Chaque action a un droit de vote.
Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire.
Pour la société, BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD Succursale de Luxembourg 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

FL TRUST SWITZERLAND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable - SICAV
14, boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 LUXEMBOURG R.C. Luxembourg B 38.846

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting of the Shareholders, which will take place at the company's registered office in Luxembourg on April 15, 1992 at 15:00 for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following points:

- AGENDA OF THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING
1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Independent Auditor.
2. Approval of the Financial Statements made up for the December 31, 1991.
3. Discharge to the Directors and to the Independent Auditor.
4. Statutory Appointments.
5. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the agenda of the Statutory General Meeting will require no quorum and will be taken at the majority of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented.

Shareholders who cannot attend the meeting are invited to send a proxy to the registered office to arrive no later than April 10, 1992. Proxy forms will be sent to registered shareholders. Proxy forms may also be obtained from the registered office.

The owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 14, boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

STAR CONVERTIBLE FUND

20 boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 Luxembourg
AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES
Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DES ACTIONNAIRES qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg le 21 avril 1992 à 16 heures, avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

- ORDRE DU JOUR
1. Approbation du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration;
2. Approbation du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
3. Adoption des comptes de l'exercice au 31 décembre 1991;
4. Affection du résultat de l'exercice;
5. Décharge aux administrateurs;
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7. Divers.
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Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire.
Pour la société, BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns for 12 Month Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, APR, CHG, listing various stocks and their prices.

12 Month Stock

Table with columns for 12 Month Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, APR, CHG, listing various stocks and their prices.

12 Month Stock

Table with columns for 12 Month Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52 Week High, Low, APR, CHG, listing various stocks and their prices.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

When a Career Is Forever In Japan, Starting Work Is Like Marrying

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The opening chords of "Nippon Denki Corporate Anthem" washed over a sea of earnest, eager young faces...

Tokyo Bonds Plummet in Stocks' Wake

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Semi-Tech (Global) Ltd., the fast-growing consumer-electronics retailer, said Thursday that it was ending its year-long bid to acquire control of Emerson Radio Corp. of the United States.

Semi-Tech and Emerson Set Marketing Accord

By Laurence Zuckerman
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Semi-Tech (Global) Ltd., the fast-growing consumer-electronics retailer, said Thursday that it was ending its year-long bid to acquire control of Emerson Radio Corp. of the United States.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong (Hang Seng), Singapore (Straits Times), and Tokyo (Nikkei 225). Includes a line graph showing trends and a table of market indices.

Japanese Aid for U.S. Steelmakers?

TOKYO — Japanese money and technology can save the U.S. steel industry at a time when American firms do not have the funds or ideas to do so, a senior Japanese executive said Thursday.

China to Admit Lawyers

HONG KONG — The Chinese government is expected soon to allow foreign lawyers to set up offices in some major cities, an official newspaper reported Thursday.

Very briefly:

- Malaysia has taken over the Sabah Gas Utilization Project and wiped out its 2.7 billion ringgit (\$1.05 billion) debt in a step to restructure one of the country's last six state industrial projects.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' listing various investment funds, their managers, and performance data. Includes sub-sections for 'MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES' and 'OTHER FUNDS'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.



# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Lineup Tinkering By the Mets Makes Scoreboard Sense

By Joe Sexton  
*New York Times Service*  
PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida — Manager Jeff Torborg's first flip has been anything but a flop. Torborg, who had argued long and hard that Howard Johnson should bat third for the New York Mets and Bobby Bonilla fourth, switched their positions in the order two weeks ago.

The position of the Mets on the scoreboard in the aftermath has remained almost unvaryingly the same: on top.

"What kept me thinking of HoJo in the third spot was his speed," said Torborg. "I could see innings when neither of the top two guys would get on and where Howard might then single and steal a base for Bobby."

But Johnson's struggle to hit for average in the first weeks of the spring provoked Torborg to reorganize the lineup. He found Bonilla's on-base percentage appealing.

It has resulted in scoreboard luxury, runs by the dozens.

Johnson has driven in 22 runs in his last 12 games and has hit 3 homers this week.

"His numbers to me were always those of a four or five guy," Torborg said of Johnson. "He's been right on everything lately. Wacko — he's put the numbers up."

Torborg reserved the right to re-

turn to the old configuration once the season begins Monday, saying he could "quickly fool around with it."

He said he had a degree of concern that Bonilla would not thrive in the third spot. Bonilla began Wednesday having hit .212 this spring with one homer and only four extra-base hits.

"Guys get in the third spot and they think they have to hit differently," Torborg said. "Part of why I had him behind Howard in the first place was that he'd hit cleanup in Pittsburgh for years."

One of the unanswered aspects of the Mets' offense involves Vince Coleman's legitimacy as a leadoff man. His patience at the plate, ability with the bat and his overall on-base percentage have been erratic throughout his career.

But Coleman has had as compelling a spring as anyone else on the Mets. After an initial scare involving his repaired hamstring, he has run without pain — and basically without end. He has stolen 6 bases and scored 11 runs.

"He gets on base and things happen," said Torborg.

Over his first 16 games of the spring, Coleman compiled an on-base percentage of .417. He hit .327 with four doubles and a triple.

"What has struck me most about him?" asked Torborg. "He hits the



Batting fourth, Howard Johnson has been driving in the runs.

baseball harder than I thought. A lot of times, you see a flashy, sleek guy as a leadoff man, and he turns out to swing a light bat. But he can drive the baseball into those gaps. I hadn't pictured him as that type of hitter."

David Cone, trying to prime himself for the distinction of pitching on opening day in St. Louis, worked without fail Wednesday in an 8-6 loss to the Atlanta Braves

that ended the Mets' exhibition season at Port St. Lucie.

Cone, who yielded a Deion Sanders homer and six runs, was yanked after 4½ innings. The right-hander threw 115 pitches but could muster a top fastball of only 89 miles an hour (144 kph).

"His stuff was fine early on, and then he came apart," said Torborg. "He overthrew. But I didn't see anything wrong with his arm strength."

Torborg said he had not yet decided who would be his starting third baseman, although he was leaning toward Bill Pecota. Dave Magadan's strong spring and his solid career numbers against the opening day starter, Jose DeLeon of the Cardinals, though, were giving the manager pause.

Aware that the right-handed-hitting Pecota's average had slipped steadily through the spring and that Magadan had become increasingly comfortable at third, Torborg said he was intent on finding ways to get the left-handed-hitting Magadan in the lineup with regularity.

"I want to make sure Dave is a part of this thing," said Torborg. "He gives you tough at-bats."

## A Fringe Golfer Keeps Climbing the Hills

By Ian Thomsen  
*International Herald Tribune*  
FLORENCE — "Godin, you're first up," the official said, mispronouncing the name to rhyme with the Lord's.

Nick Godin leaned down toward his golf ball, and his right leg appeared to cave in slightly, just above the ankle, though you couldn't be sure. His pants were huggy. Maybe you were just looking for something. In an instant he cocked and released, driving the ball long and straight. When he walked up to it, he found it had dribbled into the rough.

"It would be another thing entirely if I didn't think I had the ability," he would say later.

He was 3-under par, just four shots behind the leaders in the Volvo Open di Firenze, with 36 holes to be decided by nightfall. Anything is possible, that's what a golfer mutters early on a crisp morning, walking through the fog of his own breath.

Nick Godin is 30, his hair is graying, and for six years he has been trying to qualify for the European PGA Tour. It helps that his limp is far less pronounced now, and his back no longer bothers him. If only he could put the ball where he aimed it. But that's every son's problem in golf, isn't it?

"We don't talk about it much," said Godin. "But I know the accident still bothers my father. He has nightmares. As soon as my ankle starts to bother me, or I'm having some trouble, it all comes back to him then, I think. It's one of the worst moments in his life — his worst moment, I'm sure."

Back it came last Sunday, when Reg Godin thought of his son climbing all of those hills, not once but twice — 36 holes forced into one day. That's what happens when it rains all week, and you can't change the weather, can you? Though sometimes a father wishes for such powers. It was an early morning, calm and quiet, almost 29 years ago, and the three of them had set out to visit a motor race in England.

"It was so early," Reg Godin said, "that there was absolutely nobody around, nothing. You think you have the road to yourself. And of course these were the days before you had the seat straps in the cars. We were coming up a blind hill and I can still see it clearly. I have this clear vision of this old man, he had a bag over his arm, and he was walking, shuffling across the road."

Reg Godin swerved to miss the old man. The car slammed into a telephone pole. Their 18-month-old boy, sitting in Shirley Godin's lap in the front seat, flew head first into the windshield. Reg Godin's leg was broken and his wife had eight broken ribs and internal injuries, but their baby — Nick — he was screaming, his brow flung open. Rushing to the hospital, the paramedic said it was good that the baby was screaming, that he was

conscious. They didn't know his leg was broken until his clothes were removed at the hospital.

In time they seemed to recover from their injuries. As Nick grew, however, his parents noticed him limping on the outside of his right foot. The accident had destroyed one of the two growing centers in his right ankle. Bone was growing from one side of the ankle, but not growing from the other.

Every few years, Reg Godin had to take his son to the hospital, to have the ankle surgically broken, so that the foot could be straightened. When he was 13, they tried grafting bone from his hip onto the ankle. Once healed, he began to play sports again.

"I played everything," he said. "Because I had it all along, I'd fight to make do with it."

He would insert an Allen key into the wire and turn it, which extended the healing space between the bones by a quarter-millimeter. Every six hours, he turned the key. The two broken pieces of bone kept reaching out to one another.

In the meantime he lifted weights, rode a bike, trying to stay fit. He could not sleep for more than six hours. The alarm would sound at 6 A.M. and he would sit up automatically and turn the key in his leg. After approximately 50 days his right leg was about two inches longer than it had been before the surgery. The new bone was now in place. His leg was wrapped in plaster. He waited anxiously for it to heal.

His PGA playing card was about to expire. He rushed back out to the tour, desperate to win enough money to retain his privileges for the following year. He showed up at the English Open with feverish ideas. He had to limp off the course after 13 holes.

It has been six years now, and he is still trying to play his way back onto the PGA Tour. The right leg is still shorter than the left. The ankle, hardly bending, throbs after long walks. Last year he played the Safari Tour in Africa. In Nigeria he putted on faces made of fine sand, which were swept in between groups. He lives on a golf course his father built two years ago in Devonians Manor, England. He hits the ball with all his might, then walks along to see what has become of it. He says he hasn't considered a different line of work.

"It's a matter of technique," he said. "I don't put it down to ability. I know I've got the ability. I've just been trying so hard to get my swing right, but if you don't have the proper technique..."

He has been invited to play in the Roma Masters this weekend, mainly because the purse is only £225,000 (\$385,000), and most of the top players are in the United States preparing for the Masters. Godin anticipates receiving just four or five of the European PGA tournament chances this season. He played the 36 holes last Sunday. His wife, Jackie, carried his bag, but no one can walk the hills for him.

He finished at 2-under par Sunday, in 18th place. He earned £2,820. Maybe it was his best paycheck ever; after the 36th hole he could not quite remember. It had taken him four shots to cover the last 40 meters, walking like John Wayne.

Then he emerged from the scorer's tent, and they were all there on the clubhouse terrace waiting for him — Jackie and his father and his mother, holding her 7-month-old granddaughter, Victoria. It was a beautiful child, as perfect as a father could want. She was held out to Nick Godin, and he hugged her right while the others closed in around him.

### After the accident, Nick Godin's left leg grew longer than the right leg. His friends said he walked like John Wayne.

Up until I was 18 I was playing football, which I thought I never should have done. Everyone told now I was quick off the mark, but I couldn't run for long distances. I used to give myself a hard time for not being able to run 100 meters, but looking back on it now that was to be expected. At the time I figured, 'I'm playing football, I must be all right.'

He was late into his teens when he decided to become a professional golfer. When he went to see the British Open, that clinched it for him. He began to practice and play whenever he could. In the meantime, his left leg had grown more than 6.5 centimeters (2½ inches) longer than the right leg. His friends said he walked like John Wayne.

Temporarily his swing was not the problem. His problem was his back. Because his hips weren't level, his spine was curving to compensate. In his 20s, with years already invested in his career, his back began to argue over each full shoulder turn. He kept trying to negotiate. His back grew stubborn. It is a marvelous testament to him that in this state he was able to qualify for the European PGA, entitling him to play in all member events, in 1985. One week later, he decided to undergo the surgery.

Once more a doctor broke the right leg, but this time just below the knee, a clean break. A vice was then attached around the broken area. After a month the bone had healed to the consistency of chewing gum. At that time Godin was given permission to begin lengthening his leg.

## Florida Weighing 3 Mets' Rape Case

By Claire Smith  
*New York Times Service*  
PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida — Rape allegations against three players for the New York Mets in the hands of the Florida state attorney's office, which will decide whether to bring formal charges.

The file was forwarded Wednesday by the local police to David C. Morgan, the assistant state attorney overseeing the case involving the pitcher Dwight Gooden and the outfielders Daryl Boston and Vince Coleman.

A 31-year-old woman who filed the complaint a month ago said she was raped a year ago at a house rented by Gooden. The state attorney's office said it would not set a deadline for review.

Although the police normally make a formal recom-

mendation to the state attorney when turning over a case, they did not do this time. "In most cases, it's very clear-cut," said C. I. Reynolds, the police chief of Port St. Lucie. "In this case, it is not."

The decision to hand over the case came a day after the Port St. Lucie police had questioned the accused for more than five hours. And it came two days after Gooden was served with a search warrant and forced to produce blood and saliva samples to the authorities.

Reynolds refused to explain the significance of seeking such evidence from Gooden alone, saying only that "it's a safe conclusion to say that the physical evidence led to an analysis with regard to only one of the suspects."

While the case is being considered, the three players will be free to travel with the team as it heads north after the end of spring training.

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## BOOKS

**GEORGE BUSH'S WAR**  
By Jean Edward Smith, 325 pages, \$24.95. Henry Holt & Co. Inc., 115 West 18th Street, New York, New York 10011.

**MR. BUSH'S WAR: Adventures in the Politics of Illusion.**  
By Stephen R. Graubard, 208 pages, \$20. Hill & Wang, 19 Union Square West, New York, New York 10003.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang  
AFTER some of the hurried books that glorified the political aims and military technology of the war in the Gulf — which now seem naive in light of the facts that have emerged from Washington and Baghdad, since the end of the hostilities — it's good to report that "George Bush's War" by Jean Edward Smith, a professor of political science at the University of Toronto, is the most intelligent history to appear thus far about the ability of a president to promote a splendid little war.

Smith writes clearly and documents his opinions. His book is convincing because his eye never wavers from an essential nonmilitary target: the war-making power in the Constitution and its corollary, the chance to avoid a hasty war by waiting for a declaration by Congress.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott  
THE 1992 Canadian "Clavendish" event was played February 29 and March 1. The winners were Piotr Gawrys and Krzysztof Lasocki of Poland. Brian Glubok and Jim Rosenbloom of Manhattan placed second thanks to a remarkable result on their final deal, shown in the diagram.

The two-spade response to one no-trump was intended as a final contract, but Glubok as South invited game with no-trump on the strength of his maximum values and spade fit. When Rosenbloom carried on to three no-trump, hoping his pair of tens would have a value, East doubted in the knowledge that his opponents were a full stretch and that the vital spade suit would break badly.

West led his singleton spade. South captured the nine with the ace; he led the spade four to the king and led the heart ten, planning to finesse. But East put up the ace and led a low club. South's ten forced the king, and a club was returned to the queen. When two heart plays collected the jack, South had nine tricks without having to worry about the diamond queen.

Three no-trump redoubled, vulnerable, just making, represents a round number.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

## PEANUTS

YES MAAM... MY DOG AND I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO GO HOME EARLY YESTERDAY BECAUSE HE WAS SITTING IN THE RAIN...

IN FACT, HE WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU IN PERSON...

NO, THAT'S ALL RIGHT... WE UNDERSTAND...

WHAT'S THIS THING ON THE CAPTAIN'S DESK, BEETLE?

IT'S A TELEPHONE ANSWERING MACHINE, ZERO.

HELLO, WHAT'S THE CAPITAL OF MONTANA?

I THINK OUR NEWSPAPER NEEDS A NEW ADVICE COLUMNIST, SO I'M APPLYING FOR THE JOB.

SEE, I'VE WRITTEN SOME SIMPLE ANSWERS TO PEOPLE WHO WRITE IN.

STAY WRITING AND GET A LIFE, BOZZO.

DON'T TELL ME YOUR STUPID PROBLEMS. I'VE GOT PLENTY OF MY OWN.

I GUESS THAT COVERS ABOUT EVERYTHING.

CAN YOU PLEASE DOING THE ANSWERS FOR ME? WHAT A RACKET!

## WIZARD of ID

...AND THEN THE KING OFFERED ME ONE HUNDRED YEARS OR LIFE!

...AND YOU TOOK LIFE?

CERTAINLY... IT'S SHORTER.

## REX MORGAN

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP, MR BRUCE... TELL MS. WHITWORTH I'LL CALL BACK LATE THIS AFTERNOON!

I'LL DO THAT, DR. MORGAN... GOODBYE!

WOW, THAT WAS CLOSE! HE SUSPECTS WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE OLD GIRL!

IT'S NOW OR NEVER!

## GARFIELD

Z

Z

Z

## DOONESBURY

...AND THIS SECTION IS OUR WEST WEEKLY STARTER. WE HAVE 50 SQUARE MILES OF CHALLENGING AND UNPARALLELED SCENIC REALTY OFFERED FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA'S FINEST 50 YEARS!

ASTONISHINGLY QUOTE AN OPERATIONAL MACHINES IF YOU PUT THIS KIND OF ENERGY AND MANPOWER INTO PURSUING A POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PRESIDENT TO RUN FORWARD FOR HIS SECOND TERM.

UHM... BEST SUGGESTION, AS I LEFT IT OUT.

## DENNIS THE MENACE

I'M TAKING IT OVER TO MR. WILSON'S. HE SAID THE NEXT TIME I COME OVER, HE'S GONNA FIX MY WAGON.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles: one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIARE

SULPH

RAHNGE

PERMAC

ANSWER: THE

Answers: LAMPORN

## BLONDIE

SOOOO DAAAAAY! I REPRESENT THE CHIEF INSURANCE COMPANY.

THAT'S AN INTERESTING NAME FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NAME WORKS NICELY WITH OUR SLOGAN.

WHAT'S YOUR SLOGAN?

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.



# SPORTS BASKETBALL

## Count On the Fearless Laettner To Lead Duke's Next Charge

By Barry Jacobs

**DURHAM, North Carolina** — Those who know Christian Laettner are not surprised by any aspect of his amazing performance on the key in his last weekend's National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Certainly they weren't surprised that Laettner had the confidence and self-possession to catch a full-court pass, dribble once, wheel and sink a jump shot to beat the buzzer and the Wildcats.

"He's not afraid to fail," said Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach. "He never turns down a challenge."

Nor were Laettner's comrades surprised when, in a moment that revealed a prickly competitiveness, the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.15-meter) star pointedly stepped upon the

chest of the prostrate Kentucky freshman Ammu Timberlake.

"We've seen the physical and even the billy side of him in practice, and even in games sometimes," said Mike Brey, a Duke assistant coach.

Many saw Laettner's stepping on Timberlake, which drew a technical foul, as a bit of gratuitous violence.

"What it revealed to me about Christian was that he is capable of being dumb, because we lost momentum with that," Krzyzewski said.

The incident with Timberlake also allowed a glimpse into the personality of the dominant player on the nation's No. 1-ranked team.

"It's so Laettner," said Parks. "He's supposed to be like this all-American, this glamour boy."

"If you know Laettner, it's such a Laettner move to do something like that."

Choosing to step on Timberlake, and the smile that Laettner wore as



LaPhonso Ellis got the rebound but the Fighting Irish were denied the championship for a third time.

## Villanova's Coach Heading to UNLV

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

**NEW YORK** — Rolfe Massimino, the revered Villanova basketball coach who once timed down a \$2 million contract to coach the New Jersey Nets, has ended his 19-year career at Villanova by taking on one of the most daunting challenges in college basketball.

The 57-year-old Massimino accepted an offer from the University of Nevada-Las Vegas to replace Jerry Tarkanian as head coach of one of the most successful and visibly tarnished basketball programs in the United States.

Tarkanian, who had held the National Collegiate Athletic Association post since his own 19-year tenure at UNLV, departed last month, leaving behind a 509-105 record, four visits to the Final Four, a national championship (1990) and a program under investigation for some 40 potential violations of NCAA rules.

This season's team was banned from postseason play as the result of an NCAA investigation dating from the mid-1970s.

Massimino, who was understood to be in the seventh year of a 10-year contract at Villanova, signed a multiyear deal worth as much as \$700,000 a year to take over the UNLV program.

As the UNLV athletic director, Jim Weaver, a former Villanova football coach and a close friend of Massimino's, made clear in introducing the new coach Wednesday night, Massimino's attraction was far more than his reputation as a tough defensive specialist with a talent for motivating players and a habit of winning against the odds.

Among other things, Weaver said, Massimino "has never been scrutinized by the NCAA" and "has graduated each and every one of the student athletes who have completed his program." That record, Villanova officials said, will reach 62 of 62 when this season's five seniors graduate in June.

Massimino, who paid tribute to Tarkanian's record, said he would work hard to equal or surpass it, but he made it clear that a major concern would be to see to it that his players "qualified academically" in every respect.

The decision to leave Villanova was not easy, Massimino said. He said he finally turned the corner Monday when UNLV's president, Robert Maxwell, came to his house for dinner "and said he wouldn't leave until I accepted the job."

## Virginia Wins NIT in Overtime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — Notre Dame's Elmer Bennett forced overtime with a leaping 3-pointer, then Virginia's Anthony Oliver made sure it was over for the Fighting Irish.

Cochran just said, "This is where we want it," said Oliver, who scored 6 of his 18 points in the extra session Wednesday night to lead the Cavaliers to an 81-76 victory over Notre Dame and their second National Invitation Tournament championship. "We haven't lost in overtime all year, and we weren't going to break the streak."

The Cavaliers were 3-0 in overtime during the regular season, including victories over Georgetown and Florida State.

Virginia survived a career-high 39 points by Bennett, including a 3-pointer with 3.8 seconds left in regulation that tied it at 66. "I knew we needed it, and I figured it was my last year," said the senior guard, who made five 3-pointers. "So I wanted to take it."

Bryant Stith, who led Virginia with 24 points despite going scoreless for the first 18 minutes of the second half, missed a 3-pointer as regulation ended.

Bennett, who was 11 of 24 from the field, missed his first two shots in overtime and Virginia took a 69-66 lead. The Irish tied on two free throws by LaPhonso Ellis, who finished with 20 points. But Stith made three straight foul shots, and an Oliver lay-up gave the Cavaliers a 74-69 lead with 1:06 left.

"In crunch time, I'm the player that wants to take over," said Stith, who finished his career as Virginia's

## Virginia Wins NIT in Overtime

all-time leading scorer with 2,516 points. "My teammates know that, and they get me the ball."

Oliver added three foul shots in the final minute as Virginia denied Notre Dame its first title in its third appearance in the NIT finals. The Irish lost 83-63 to Michigan in 1984 and 92-91 to Virginia Tech in 1973, also in overtime.

It was a familiar ending as well for the Notre Dame coach, John MacLeod, who finished his season last year at Madison Square Garden. MacLeod was coaching the New York Knicks, who were eliminated from the playoffs at home by the Chicago Bulls.

After 18 years of coaching in the NBA, MacLeod returned to the college ranks. Notre Dame finished 18-15, including 8-9 in games against teams that advanced to the NCAA tournament.

"We had a great year, and Bennett was greatly responsible for that," said MacLeod, who coached collegiately at Oklahoma before going to the NBA. "We really had a great year, no matter what anyone might say. Virginia is a great team. They really have the quickness to shut people down."

One of the people Virginia shut down was senior guard Daimon Sweet, Notre Dame's second-leading scorer. Sweet, who entered the game with a 17.2 average, went 2-for-11 and scored just 6 points, matching his season low.

Earlier Wednesday, Paul Afsak, Byron Wilson and Jimmy Soto scored all of Utah's points in the final 16 minutes and rallied the Utes past Florida, 81-78, in the NIT's consolation game. (UPI, AP)

## NHL Playoffs Seen in Danger As Strike Holds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Both sides spent Day Two of the NHL's first-ever player's strike discussing their futures with everyone but each other. No formal negotiations were planned for Thursday. The playoffs, scheduled to begin on Wednesday, are in grave danger.

"My opinion is it's either going to go two or three days, or we're going to go until November or December," said Los Angeles Kings Wayne Gretzky, the league's all-time leading scorer. "The players are sticking pretty strong in this situation. The other side of it is, this vote has rallied the owners around each other and made them stronger."

The players voted 560 to 4 Wednesday to reject the owners' offer. At issue is the economic state of the game. The owners, who made \$125 million over the previous three years, say they will lose \$9 million this year and \$55 million next year. The Players Association predicts a profit of \$24 million for the owners.

"Half the teams in the league can't afford the proposal on the table right now," said the president of the Quebec Nordiques, Marcel Aubut. "They have to believe our owners. It's possible that we have teams going under within 12 months just by our offer, out with their last demands."

The owners face a credibility problem. The NHL, unable to police its violence or negotiate a network television contract in the United States, is perceived as lacking the progressive management of the major professional football, baseball and basketball leagues. Lurking in the background is legal action by retired players, who claim that their pension fund has been mismanaged by the NHL. Gretzky discounted reports that the owners have considered inviting former players to replace those on strike.

"We wouldn't stop them if that's what they would like to do," he said. "I have a hard time believing that the owners who are being sued by a lot of the old ex-NHL players, Gordie Howe, Bobby Orr and Bobby Hull, would pick up the phone and call those guys to come back and be part of this league."

Bob Buner, a fan of the Pittsburgh Penguins, said: "I have four tickets for the playoffs. Cost me \$2,200. Rest assured I am not going to pay to see substitutes."

"Let me put it this way," Buner added. "I've been going since 1961. This league has the worst leadership of any sport. One step above the World Wrestling Federation."

Yet the players understand that fans will have trouble sympathizing with them, especially since salaries have escalated. Though U.S. baseball and football players have gone on strike, they have never walked out so soon before the postseason.

"I don't think they will feel sorry for players who are making an average salary of about \$350,000 a year," said Mike Gartner of the New York Rangers, a member of the union's negotiating committee. "What we are trying to do is say to the people that there are some very important issues that are on the table that are extremely important for our players association and for us to continue as a players association."

Among other things, the two sides cannot agree on how best to split the playoff revenue, which accounts for up to 105 games, grossing close to \$100 million. The playoffs allow many teams to make their annual profit, while the players receive virtually no additional income outside of winning-team bonuses. (AFP, NYT, AP, UPI)

## SIDELINES

### New Zealand and Ville de Paris Win To Gain Tie With Il Moro di Venezia

**SAN DIEGO (AP)** — The yachts New Zealand and Ville de Paris won America's Cup challenger trials semifinal matches and moved into a three-way tie with Italy's Il Moro di Venezia. The three boats have 2-1 records. Japan's Nippon, which came into the series having won seven straight races, is 0-3.

Sailing in winds that gusting over 20 knots off Point Loma on Wednesday, the Kiwis dented the Italians by 18 seconds in their first meeting of the semifinals. New Zealand's time was 2 hours, 18 minutes, 17 seconds. Despite several broken mainsail battens and a torn headsail, the Italian never trailed by more than 26 seconds.

Ville de Paris won after Nippon, leading the French boat by 58 seconds, snuffed its forward rudder on the fifth leg of the eight-leg course. Ville de Paris only had to finish the course to collect the victory.

In the defender series, Bill Koch's Kanza, steered by Buddy Melges, won its way to first race by 1:13. Koch was at the helm of his losing yacht, America 3, in the intramural match.

### Tyson Volunteers for Prison Work

**INDIANAPOLIS (Reuters)** — Mike Tyson, fighting boredom after a week in prison for a rape conviction, has joined a work detail mopping floors and washing dishes, officials said Thursday.

He asked for the duties because "it helps pass the time," a prison spokesman said. Tyson, 25, is being held for now at a processing center in Plainfield, near Indianapolis. The spokesman said Tyson would probably be there for two to five weeks before being sent to another state prison. Tyson helped clean up a recreation room on Wednesday night, emptying ash trays and straightening up, the spokesman said.

### For the Record

The start of the 1992 Tour de France bicycle race in Spain's Basque country July 4 could be disrupted because of the recent arrests of separatist leaders, a European deputy representing the Basques warned on Thursday.

A fire destroyed a barn at Mohawk Race track in Campbellville, Ontario, early Thursday, killing 79 of Canada's top harness racing horses. (AP)

James Gomez, 57, the former Spanish soccer international known as Juanito, was killed in a car accident early Thursday near Madrid. He was capped 35 times for Spain in the 1970s and '80s. (Reuters)

The Olympic basketball team of the Commonwealth of Independent States will play a four-game series against the United States Basketball League in May, league officials announced. (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |
|--------------------|----|----|------|
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct  |
| Atlanta            | 46 | 36 | .561 |
| Charlotte          | 42 | 40 | .513 |
| Chicago            | 41 | 41 | .500 |
| Cleveland          | 39 | 43 | .475 |
| Detroit            | 37 | 45 | .450 |
| Indiana            | 36 | 46 | .438 |
| Los Angeles        | 35 | 47 | .427 |
| Memphis            | 34 | 48 | .413 |
| Orlando            | 33 | 49 | .400 |
| Philadelphia       | 32 | 50 | .388 |
| Pittsburgh         | 31 | 51 | .375 |
| Portland           | 30 | 52 | .362 |
| Sacramento         | 29 | 53 | .350 |
| San Antonio        | 28 | 54 | .338 |
| Seattle            | 27 | 55 | .325 |
| Utah               | 26 | 56 | .313 |
| Washington         | 25 | 57 | .300 |
| Wizards            | 24 | 58 | .288 |
| Minnesota          | 23 | 59 | .275 |

### SOCCER

#### European Cups

| Championship    | Team        | Score           |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Champions Cup   | Real Madrid | 2-1 Bayern      |
|                 | Bayern      | 2-1 Real Madrid |
| Cup Winners Cup | Real Madrid | 2-1 Bayern      |
|                 | Bayern      | 2-1 Real Madrid |
| UEFA Cup        | Real Madrid | 2-1 Bayern      |
|                 | Bayern      | 2-1 Real Madrid |

### BASEBALL

#### Exhibition Games

| Team          | Score         |
|---------------|---------------|
| Los Angeles   | 5-1 New York  |
| San Francisco | 4-1 Cleveland |
| Seattle       | 3-1 Chicago   |
| Philadelphia  | 2-1 Boston    |

### TRANSACTIONS

| Player        | From        | To          |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Tommy Lasorda | Los Angeles | Los Angeles |
| Tommy Lasorda | Los Angeles | Los Angeles |
| Tommy Lasorda | Los Angeles | Los Angeles |

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| AUSTRALIA          | 001-800-250-1111 | FRANCE         | 001-800-250-1111 |
| BRAZIL             | 001-800-250-1111 | GERMANY        | 001-800-250-1111 |
| CANADA             | 001-800-250-1111 | HONG KONG      | 001-800-250-1111 |
| CHINA              | 001-800-250-1111 | INDIA          | 001-800-250-1111 |
| COLOMBIA           | 001-800-250-1111 | ITALY          | 001-800-250-1111 |
| CUBA               | 001-800-250-1111 | JAPAN          | 001-800-250-1111 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC     | 001-800-250-1111 | KOREA          | 001-800-250-1111 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 001-800-250-1111 | NETHERLANDS    | 001-800-250-1111 |
| HONG KONG          | 001-800-250-1111 | NEW ZEALAND    | 001-800-250-1111 |
| INDIA              | 001-800-250-1111 | RUSSIA         | 001-800-250-1111 |
| INDONESIA          | 001-800-250-1111 | SINGAPORE      | 001-800-250-1111 |
| ITALY              | 001-800-250-1111 | SOUTH AFRICA   | 001-800-250-1111 |
| JAPAN              | 001-800-250-1111 | SPAIN          | 001-800-250-1111 |
| KOREA              | 001-800-250-1111 | THAILAND       | 001-800-250-1111 |
| NETHERLANDS        | 001-800-250-1111 | TURKEY         | 001-800-250-1111 |
| NEW ZEALAND        | 001-800-250-1111 | UNITED KINGDOM | 001-800-250-1111 |
| RUSSIA             | 001-800-250-1111 | USA            | 001-800-250-1111 |
| SINGAPORE          | 001-800-250-1111 | VENEZUELA      | 001-800-250-1111 |
| SOUTH AFRICA       | 001-800-250-1111 | YUGOSLAVIA     | 001-800-250-1111 |
| SPAIN              | 001-800-250-1111 | ZAMBIA         | 001-800-250-1111 |
| THAILAND           | 001-800-250-1111 | ZIMBABWE       | 001-800-250-1111 |
| TURKEY             | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| UNITED KINGDOM     | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| USA                | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| VENEZUELA          | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| YUGOSLAVIA         | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| ZAMBIA             | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |
| ZIMBABWE           | 001-800-250-1111 |                |                  |



OBSERVER

Post-Oscar Tristesse

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I saw 42 mov-
ies in 1991, only eight of them
in movie theaters. The others were
seen at home, where Americans see
most movies these days. We'll lament
this sad state another day. Today
we deal with post-Oscar tristesse.

That's the remorse experienced
when, having sat up all night
watching the Academy Awards,
people wake next morning realizing
they hadn't seen half the movies in
the competition, hadn't heard of
most of the actors, can't remember
who won a single Oscar last year,
and don't give a hoot who won last
night.

To counteract this lull I re-
view my own moviegoing year and
pass judgment on movies I have at
least taken the trouble to watch.
And so, from my 1991 list I immedi-
ately strike off three on grounds
of unforgivable silliness.

Silliest of all was "Green Card,"
which rested on the out proposition
that being deported to Paris is a
tragedy. Then "Henry and June,"
based on the lives of the writers
Henry Miller and Anaïs Nin. This
was about people already in Paris
and made it amply clear why any
healthy American boy would give
his Eagle badge to get deported
thereto.

However, the scene in which An-
als and Henry bring their manu-
scripts together in a garret and pro-
ceed to analyze each other's literary
style — well, folks, if you've ever
written anything more pretentious
than a plea for Dad to send money
you know this scene must have
been sneaked in by the ghost of
S. J. Perelman. When Mimi visits
Rodolfo's garret does Puccini make
him sing a duet about the splendor
of his participles and the glory
of her gerunds?

"Cape Fear" had that silly end-
ing up with which I am getting tired
of having to put. This is the killing
of a human monster who won't stay
dead. Glenn Close recently played
in "Fatal Attraction." Robert De
Niro does it again in "Cape Fear."
Hollywood should save it for "The
Death of Rasputin."

Year's most annoying movie:
"Doc Hollywood." Aside from being
silly all over it was based on that
patronizing Southern California
idea that while small-town
Southerners may look at first

glance like nasty Hicks, they are
deep down underneath, the salt of
the earth.

Hear this, kid script writers of
Los Angeles: Small-town South-
erners are just like small-town
people everywhere; to wit, reasonably
civilized, but watch your wallet.

Worst movie of the year: "Home
Alone." My records also list some-
thing called "Mortal Thoughts,"
after which appears the entry
"Stinker," a word last applied in
these files to "Dr. Fisher of Vienn-
a" in April 1987. I remember
nothing about either film.

Movies that might have been
better if they hadn't been oversold
by reviewers, friends or relatives:
"Metropolitan," "The Crays,"
"Metropolis," "The Crays,"
"Metropolis," "The Crays."

Movies that may have been terri-
fically good but I discovered them
all by myself: "Mr. and Mrs. Bridge,"
"Soapdish," "Impromptu," "Mama,
There's a Man in Your Bed."

Best Christmas movie since
George C. Scott played Scrooge on
CBS, even though a close relative
insisted I'd love it: Jean Shepherd's
"A Christmas Story."

Of the 42 movies judged, eight
were films I'd seen before. They
were "Moonstruck," "Hairspray,"
"Bohème," "Kind Hearts and Cor-
nets," "Lawrence of Arabia," "Top
Hat," "The Adventures of Robin
Hood" (Errol Flynn) and "The
Prisoner of Zenda" with Ronald
Colman.

Except for "Bohème" and "Top
Hat," all were worthy of Best of the
Year Award. ("Bohème" is strictly
for you George Raft fanatics and,
despite Fred Astaire, "Top Hat" is
just lovely fluff.) "Moonstruck"
would have won (even though I'd
crowned it when it was first re-
leased) if good luck hadn't guided
me to Ronald Colman's "Zenda" at
the video-rental den.

It is superb. Raymond Massey as
soothing "Black Michael," Douglas
Fairbanks Jr. as the most dashing
Rupert of Hentzau ever to dash in
Ruritania. Two stunning beauties
in peril: blonde Madeleine Carroll,
brunette Mary Astor. C. Aubrey
Smith doing his famous C. Aubrey
Smith number. And two — not
one, but two — Ronald Colmans!

Castles with moats, swordplay,
kidnapping. Makes you ashamed
we now think "Terminator 2" is
good fun.

New York Times Service

Tori Amos Goes Home, a Bimbo No More

By Richard Harrington
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — When Tori Amos flew to New York
from London recently to showcase songs from her
"Little Earthquakes" album for an industry and media
crowd, she included in a capella song, "Me and a Gun."
Sitting cross-legged on a piano bench, staring straight into
that jury, Amos expressed with nearly emotionless but
harrowing detail the jumbled thoughts of a young woman
being raped in the back of a Cadillac Seville.

"I sang 'Holy Holy' as he crouched down his pants
... When there's a man on your back and you're
pushed flat on your stomach it's not a classic Cadil-
lac ... Me and a gun and a man on my back but I
haven't seen Barbados so I must get out of this."

Things got so uncomfortably quiet you could have
heard a pen drop. And perhaps a few jaws too, among
those who might have remembered Amos from four years
ago, when she served up a disastrous debut album, "Y
Kant You Read." Its cover featured her with teased hair,
leather studs and a push-up bra, holding a sword behind
her head — Tori as Heavy Metal Babe!

The new, improved Tori Amos is a frail, henna-haired,
porcelain-skinned beauty who seems to have stepped out of
a Botticelli painting. After a year in England, she was coming
home with a clean slate, a new record, sterling reviews, the
impassioned backing of her record company and a foot
ready to jam in the career door slammed shut a few years
back.

At 28, the Tori Amos coming home to Potomac, Mary-
land, where her father is pastor at the United Methodist
Church, is already more than two decades into a quest that
started when she was a piano prodigy (at 5, she was the
youngest student ever accepted at the Peabody Conservatory).

After a number of stylistic diversions and changes of
address — she lived in Los Angeles for seven years before
the London move — Amos seems to have found herself.
"Little Earthquakes" showcases a gifted singer, songwriter
and pianist with a penchant for spare, beautifully crafted,
soul-baring songs in the tradition of Kate Bush, Laura
Nyro and Elton John. In songs like "Silent All These
Years," "Winter" and "Me and a Gun," she exorcises
elder and other authority figures and digs into familiar
plots rich in spiritual and sexual conflicts.

Not surprisingly, Amos displays a knack for melody that
hints at both classical and pop underpinnings, and a
taunting angel's voice that wouldn't be out of place in a
confessional. In England, Amos's emotional nakedness
has stopped people in her tracks — "Little Earthquakes"
opened in the Top 20, selling 100,000 copies.

"We're stretching boundaries with her," says Doug
Morris, CEO of Atlantic Records. "These songs are very
provocative. She's on her journey."

It was Morris who weathered Amos's disstrous, formulae
debut album and who encouraged her to be as intense and
personal as she needed to be in her future songwriting.

Still, Morris admits, "I was shocked when I heard 'Little
Earthquakes' because it was such a departure."
Morris sensed it might be difficult to promote and
market the album because it was so eclectic. How then to
get people to hear what Amos had to say in a huge country
with a fragmented music scene, rigid radio formats and,
perhaps, memories of her ill-fated first album?



Amos: Songs rich in spiritual and sexual conflicts.

Morris decided to send Amos to England, "where there's
one major radio station and where the press blankets the
entire country. Since Tori could really captivate people, she
could work in small clubs, people would create a buzz and
she would have a better chance of being accepted."

"I needed a change," Amos admitted a few hours before
her New York performance. "Even though I'd written the
record, I was emotionally drained after living in Los
Angeles for so long. I needed a new perspective on things,
new sights, new sounds. And I needed to get that thing in
your belly that says 'I want to play now.'"

The record company arranged for a West London flat
five minutes from its offices — and close enough to ferry
critics there for private performances. "The music press
there has a lot of power," says Amos. "They can get
something in London and in a couple of days everybody in
the country knows about it."

And embrace Amos they did, painting her as "an

American eccentric, who writes confessional songs under-
cut with a species of shock tactics that seem reassuringly
British in inspiration," according to Q magazine.

London also put some distance between the future and
Amos's Los Angeles past, which included an album of
dance tracks recorded with Narada Michael Walden (now
re-released) and work in hotel lounges ("paying the rent,
playing something for the martini drinkers to make deals
over").

There also was a band — it included drummer Matt
Sorum, now with Guns N' Roses — but, says Amos, "it
didn't make a whole lot of appearances. We spent most of
our time making demo tapes."

"Billboard called me a bimbo," Amos recalls in her soft
but intense voice. "They didn't mean to be mean about it.
They were actually quite accurate. That's the look I was
sporting in those days and I was in better shape — I was
pumping then. There was a part of me that really wanted
to be a rock chick and I failed at it."

"And that's a bit hard, to go from prodigy to bimbo
though it saved me a lot of hair-spray bills. But I had to
cross before I was willing to stop. I could not have written
'Little Earthquakes' without skinning my knees."

"Little Earthquakes" is very much a coming-of-age
album. The first American single is "Silent All These
Years," where longtime passivity in a relationship comes
to an end in a cascade of sly and supple lyrics ("so you
found a girl who thinks really deep thoughts / what's so
amazing about really deep thoughts / boy you bet pray
that I bleed real soon / how's that thought for
you ...").

Ed Amos, who seems to be his daughter's biggest fan,
says "Silent" is "about the structure of a culture that has
enacted your soul to where you are not who you should
be. There's no ephemeral writing from Tori, it's all out of
experience or meaning. As a philosopher and theologian, I
think there's a lot of great wisdom about life in her songs."

There is also an undercurrent of spiritual confusion and
conflict coursing through the album, including the struggle
with authority of "Crucifix" ("I'm looking for a savior in
these dirty streets looking for a savior beneath these
dirty sheets"). The spiritual and the physical circle each
other throughout "Little Earthquakes."

"They have to get equal time," says Amos. "Once I
wouldn't talk about these things, but now I'm giving no
quarter. But I'm not into blame. I had Victorian parents,
but loving and supportive; they have their beliefs and they
happen to be a bit different from mine and I'm O. K. I."

Then there's "Me and a Gun," the truly harrowing song
about rape based on a Los Angeles experience that Amos
had blocked out for many years. After a show at a hotel
lounge, she agreed to drop off someone who'd been a
regular customer and be attacked her — though Amos was
able to escape before a rape occurred. She discussed the
incident with her mother — who flew out to comfort her
— but never talked about it again.

Then, while playing a London suburb, Amos killed some
time by going to see "Thelma & Louise," and the
film triggered the memory. Riding the subway to the show,
Amos wrote "Me and a Gun" in her head, performing it
that night in a capella. It has stayed that way.

"I don't talk about the details because I can't, but it's
freeing to sing that song," says Amos. "I have to go in a
trance to sing it. It gets exhausting singing it. But there's so
much going on that nobody talks about, and I just found
that out with myself after so many years of not talking."

PEOPLE

Valenti Assails 'JFK'

As a 'Hoos' and 'Smear'

Jack Valenti, president and chief
executive of the Motion Picture As-
sociation of America and an aide to
former President Lyndon B. John-
son, denounced the film "JFK" as a
"hoax," a "smear" and "pure fic-
tion" comparable with the Nazi
propaganda films of Leni Reifens-
tahl. Valenti has kept silent until
now about the Oliver Stone film,
which opened in December. He
emphasized that he was making a
personal statement. "Indeed, I
waited to speak out because I
didn't want to do anything which
might affect this picture's theatrical
release or the Oscar balloting," he
said. The movie implies that John-
son was part of a government con-
spiracy in the assassination of Ken-
edy. "I owe where I am today to
Lyndon Johnson," Valenti said. "I
could not live with myself if I stood
by mutely and let some filmmaker
soil his memory." Stone told The
New York Times, "I hope that Mr.
Valenti, now that he has vented his
spite, will join in supporting the
joint House-Senate resolution that
all government files in the assassina-
tion of President John F. Kennedy be
opened so that the American peo-
ple can have a fuller understanding
of that tragedy and its continuing
implications for our democracy."

Paris's Opéra Bastille, conceived
as an opera populaire, is about to be
reality popular. The theater,
swamped by requests for tickets to
Luciano Pavarotti's five perfor-
mances in Giuseppe Verdi's "A
Masked Ball," is to beam the tele-
vised Monday performance to a non-
paying public on a giant screen
outside the opera house.

Listeners on National Public Ra-
dio's "Talk of the Nation" program
heard Richard Nixon announce his
candidate for the Republican presi-
dential nomination. Some listeners
got quite excited until they realized
it was an April Fool's Day joke.
The impersonator was Rick Little.
Not a joke, however, are plans for
Spiro Agnew to join other former
vice-presidents, in marble. Agnew,
who resigned from the Nixon ad-
ministration in 1973 after pleading
no contest to tax evasion charges,
had been the only vice president
without a marble bust in the Capitol.
A sculptor will start work on an
Agnew bust soon at a cost of be-
tween \$35,000 and \$50,000.

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on Page 4
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Lud, thank you for prayers received
and hopes renewed. Bill and De.

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